MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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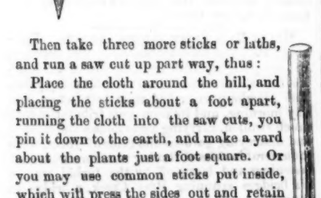


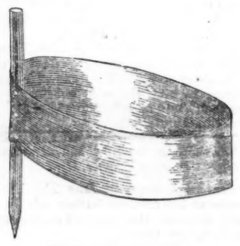
"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

HOW TO FENCE OUT THE STRIPED BUG.

The little striped bug which destroys our cucumbers and melons and squashes almost as soon as they are up, has taxed the ingenuity of the gardener to ward off their attacks. For a long time, wooden boxes, covered with muslin, were used and found to be very effectual, although they shut out a part of the light, and of course drew up the plants to the top rather too fast, making the stock rather weak. It was afterwards discovered that it was not necessary to have the box covered with muslin to keep them out. That if the box were tight at the corners, and settled down into the ground, so they could not creep under, the bug would not molest the vines that were enclosed. That the bug in flying could not dodge or turn short corners but must take a straight course from vine to vine, also that he very seldom if ever creeps up the sides of the box, but is more given to burrowing under, and if he cannot do this gives it up for a bad job.

Now, board boxes, with or without muslin tops are bulky and take up much room when stored away, besides being somewhat expensive in the cost of stuff, and in making. We have recently laid them aside, and have adopted the following method of fencing them out.

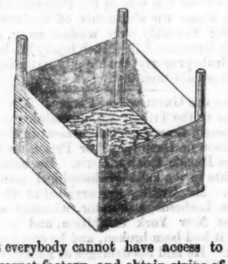
We went to the oil cloth carpet factory and obtained strips of their carpeting, having the first coat of paint, or body, put on. These strips are four feet long, and from four to six or eight inches wide. To a light stick or lath, say a foot long, tack the two ends of the strip to it, leaving four or five inches of the stick projecting below the cloth. This end may be sharpened thus:



Then take three more sticks or laths, and run a saw cut up part way, thus:

Place the cloth around the hill, and placing the sticks about a foot apart, running the cloth into the saw cuts, you pin it down to the earth, and make a yard about the plants just a foot square. Or you may use common sticks put inside, which will press the sides out and retain them in place.

This fence effectually defends the plant from the ravages of the striped bug, is comparatively cheap, durable, and when not in use the whole fixtures may be packed away in a box until next season.



But everybody cannot have access to an oil cloth carpet factory, and obtain strips of painted cloth for this purpose. To obviate this difficulty, we can tell them of another mode which may answer: Procure some of the cheapest kind of cotton cloth, a yard wide. Tear it into strips six inches wide and four feet long. Have the edges of these hemmed, soak them in alum water, and use them as we use the above, only tack all the sticks on instead of having the saw cuts as in the painted cloth.

A GOOD GRAPE CROP. A writer in the last number of the Rural New Yorker, over the signature "H. T. B.," in giving a sketch of a journey, says that he visited the vineyard of Mr. E. A. McKay, in Naples, near the head of Canandaigua Lake, N. Y., and saw the acre of Isabellas that produced eleven thousand pounds of excellent grapes last year. His vines are just one rod apart each way, and are trained to trellises seven feet high.

GROUTING. Grouting is a simple operation by which the roots of plants taken up in dry weather are coated over with a moist and (sometimes) fertilizing substance, which prevents their dying from excessive evaporation, and gives an impulse to their growth until their existence is rendered certain by a shower of rain. When properly done, it is of great utility, rendering the gardener or planter almost independent of the "seasons." We scarcely ever wait for a rain, in order to transplant cabbages, tomatoes, sweet potato draws, or any similar plants, our practice being simply this: We take a bucket of rain water or soap suds from the washing tub, and stir into it enough leaf or woods mould and scrapings from the cow-pen to make it as thick as batter or thin mortar.

Into this batter we dip the roots of sweet potato draws or any other plant, and when they are well coated with the the grouting mixture, we set them where they are intended to stand, in a hole made with a dibble or pointed stick, and having pressed the earth firmly around all parts of the root, the work is done.

[Michigan Farmer.

For the Maine Farmer.

HEN ROOST GUANO.

MR. EDITOR:—Noticing an article in a former number of the Farmer about Hen manure, I take this opportunity to try to encourage the saving principle among the agricultural community. Some individuals are annually paying small sums of money for guano to use in their gardens and small plots, which will in time amount to quite a sum, which they might save were they only prudent enough to keep shelves or boxes under their poultry roosts. I do not mean to say that buying guano is not a profitable investment for the farmers. Yet I do say that saving their own guano, made on their own premises, is more profitable. A large amount of this powerful manure or fertilizer is allowed to go to waste, without even being thought of, by those individuals who are annually paying sums of money for Peruvian Guano, and who think that they could not get along without it. It may look like a small business to some, but let them remember that this mighty globe is composed of small atoms. Well, let me state some experience to those who think that saving the manure from hen roosts is small business. I have a flock of about 35 hens, and winter a pair of turkeys.

Last fall my attention was called to the subject of saving my hen manure. I constructed a hen roost in one of my manure sheds, by nailing up four pieces of boards to the timbers overhead, letting them hang down about two feet, and then, about a foot from the floor overhead, bore holes through the board and put in poles, and then laid on poles at right angles with the former ones. This forms two poles to perch upon besides the ends. I take boards a little longer than the frame, and fit them together, flooring over the bottom poles as tight as possible, and let them run out at the ends as far as needed to catch what is dropped from the end poles. In making the perch I laid my perching poles far enough from the edge to prevent the dropping over at the edges.

I have another on a similar principle. It will take but a couple of hours at the most to make a roost of this kind, and but a small outlay of money for materials, as they can be made of old scraps and fragments of boards, of which every farmer has enough. I built mine at the time the ground froze last fall, and shall save six barrels of the most powerful fertilizer that exists in the knowledge of man. This is encouraging to me, and falls short of the amount that I shall have by the first of **May**. I used this article in my garden some last year, and, from the estimate that I made, in comparison with crops that were not manured with poultry manure, I judged it to be worth at least one dollar per bushel. Thus you see that with an outlay of perhaps one dollar, in time and material, I shall save this winter eighteen dollars worth of manure, which taking out the dollar, for time and material, leaves me seventeen dollars worth of property that has heretofore gone to waste.

Read this, farmers, and go immediately to the work, and you will find that "a penny saved is as good as two pence earned."

A. HUTCHINS.

West Embden, 1855.

NOTE. These valuable hints were received some time ago, but were accidentally mislaid. Almost every farmer keeps hens, and almost every farmer lets the manure they make be wasted. According to friend Hutchins' statement this product has been made more valuable than what eggs some flocks of like number have produced. [ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

OCEAN MANURES.—WHO WILL BEGIN?

MR. EDITOR:—I am a subscriber to your paper, and a new beginner near the sea shore. Since 1852, I have frequently made use of manure from the sea, such as sea weed, muscle and muck mixed, and have been amply paid for my labor. Here is as great a chance for obtaining all the materials spoken of with regard to making manure, as any place on the coast of Maine. It is so situated that it seems as if nature had formed it for that special purpose. Here are coves, creeks, harbors, where the water seems to be alive with all kinds of fish that are made for the use of man in every way that he wishes. Many of these fish are good for nothing else than to manufacture into manures. Many of our men are engaged in the fishing business, and the offals of the fish they catch, might be obtained for a merely nominal sum for the above purpose. There is also a great chance for collecting sea weed in any quantity whatever.—Now the question arises, who will engage in this business? Can we not have a company formed that will undertake it? Are there not many within the circulation of this paper who are acquainted with this business? I should like to hear from some of you on this subject, and have your opinion. D.

Cushing, June 11, 1855.

We thank the writer of the above communication. Having been brought up near the sea shore, and been somewhat familiar with the use and value of sea manures, even in the rough, slipshod way in which they were used forty years ago, it is no whim, idle theory or visionary speculation that prompts us now to urge the attention of our brother farmers to this source of fertilizers for their land—a source that is inexhaustible, that is continually reproduced without any labor or care of man, and that costs nothing to create it; the time, labor and apparatus being all that is required to secure and convert it to our use.

We repeat the enquiry of our correspondent, "Who will engage in this business? Cannot a company be formed that will undertake it?" Let them begin on a small scale, and go along cautiously and carefully, watching the processes required, learning by experience how to take advantage of the various circumstances of wind and tide, and periodical appearances of fishes, and the requirements of chemical laws in preparing and fitting the materials they collect.

We have no doubt the business may be made profitable to all parties, and of course as useful as profitable. It would start up a new business along the whole length of our coast, (and it is a very long one,) and give employment to many who may find it a source of a little income that would be very serviceable to them. Much of the material—indeed, we may say nearly the whole of what would be saved is now lost, or lies useless on the shores or in the sea. It would in fact be "gathering up the fragments that nothing be lost," and those fragments be converted to bread and meat to feed mankind. We hope friend D., and other friends on the coast, will continue to think this matter over and put it into practice successfully. ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

A NEW PLAN FOR FENCING.

MR. EDITOR:—The cost of making and maintaining fences throughout the world and especially in this country is immense, amounting in the United States to many millions of hard dollars. In New England there are more than fifty different kinds, all of which cost more or or less, generally more than the farmer can afford to lose. The cost of a stone wall made as it ought to be, cannot be less than $4,00 per rod. This, to farmers of moderate fortunes, is a great tax, and generally their stone walls are like angels visits, "few and far between." Hedges take much land, time and labor; the same may be said of walls and stake fence. Now, is there not some mode among all the world renowned Yankee inventions, that will alleviate this burden of the farmer, cancer-like gnawing his very heart strings, or rather purse strings? I believe there is, and what is still better, I believe a fence, if well managed, can be made to pay for itself in 10 years. I propose the following mode: Procure such kinds of apple trees as naturally grow to a large size, selecting good kinds, the limbs pruned up five feet from the ground. After having divided the farm off into 5 or 10 acre lots to suit convenience, set the trees out in borders 12 or 14 feet apart, where the fence is needed. A stake should be driven beside every tree to keep it upright. After the trees have grown to the size of a man's leg, or 5 inches in diameter, (the larger the better,) procure cedar slitwork, 1 inch thick and 4 inches wide, cutting them 5 feet in length. To this narrow strip of board, tack on as far apart as you would have the rails, (say 8 inches,) a 2 inch cedar block 4 inches square. These blocks are to hold up the rails, and the boards to confine the rails to the tree. For a four rail fence four blocks are needed, for five rails five blocks are wanted. After nailing one cleat to the tree with a large nail through the board and block, slip in the rails, and so continue on doing a length of fence at a time. small rails are needed, and each end must be pared down. The fence when done is made almost precisely like the old fashioned post and rail fence. If the gentleman who wrote the article—"How to build a good fence," in the Farmer of May 24th, would set beside his new fence, Baldwin apple trees, when the new is decayed he could then make a fence that would last long after those now living are in their graves. The only objection that I know of to this mode of fencing is, the time it takes for the trees to grow,—this is a great fault with the hedge fence. The English willow is a very rapid grower, but the profits from this tree would be very small compared with the apple. For pasture fences I would recommend the sugar maple as being somewhat profitable, and making solid posts.

Now for another mode. Choose from the nursery straight apple or pear trees, (pear on the pear stock,) pruned up 5 feet from the ground, divide the farm off into 5 or 10 acre lots to suit convenience, setting the trees in borders 12 or 14 feet apart where the fence is needed. After they have grown to the size of 3 inches in diameter, procure ¼ of an inch wire, and having bored 4 small holes in each tree, insert the wire connecting the ends together letting it run the whole length of the fence. The trees must not be confined, else in a high wind the wire break. The wire should be left slack, if tight when an animal came suddenly against it, it would snap asunder; when slack, the gradual give of the wire and the slack would stop them without breakage. That little thread of iron says to them in a very decided manner,—"thus far shalt thou come and no farther, and here shalt thy hungry maw be stayed." The cost of this fence is small, the profits large. The cost of wire, 11 cts. per pound, (2 lbs to a space,) 22 cts.; trees $20,00 by the hundred, or 20 cts. each; total, 42 cts. every space or length. The profits the first 10 years would be 4 bushels of apples at 75 cts. per bushel, $3,00 to each tree—more than three times the whole cost. In Massachusetts they sink cedar posts into the ground, using wire; why not posts that will pay for the fence? If the wire is galvanized over it will last a great while; would not this mode of fencing be preferable out West, where wood is scarce?

I am afraid I am riding this hobby (the fence) a little too long this time, and so I must close, I hope, however, some one of the numerous readers of the Farmer will reply to this, and "prove the whole matter, whether it be so or no." And you, Mr. Editor, please give us your candid opinion of this mode of making fence.

Yours, &c., W. HOWARD.

East Orrington, May, 1855.

NOTE. There are lots and situations on every farm, where friend Howard's plan might be made useful and profitable. It would require care and attention for some years, to protect and rear the trees up to the size required. [ED.

CABBAGES. The value of cabbages for feeding, especially dairy stock, is probably greater than is usually supposed. The field cultivation of this plant is much on the increase among the farmers of Great Britain. The amount of nutritious matter which is capable of being raised from an acre of land under cabbage is, comparatively with most other crops, very large, and with an extended knowledge of this fact, the cultivation of it will be probably much extended. The land requires to be rich, deep and somewhat moist. The rows should be at least 30 inches apart, and the plants not less than 24 or 26 inches. The two best varieties for field cultivation are the Drumhead and the York.

[Ag. Exchange.

SAVE YOUR PLUMS NOW.

We begin to think this can be done without Mr. Matthews, if not with him. We were yesterday on the grounds of one of our best horticulturists, and saw the application, and have some faith in its success. Our friend thinks there is no chance for mistake about its efficacy. He informed us that he applied it last year, after the curculio had begun its ravages, and that it not only saved those which were upstung, but many of the plums on which the insect had left his card, healed up and ripened well. The liquid enters the opened wound and destroys the egg. This is the only remedy he has ever found to avail against this slippery enemy of one of our best fruits. His recipe is—

One peck of unslacked lime,
Six pounds of salt,
One barrel of water.

The mixture is to be applied with a common garden syringe. If one application is not sufficient, repeat it. A single application answered with him last year.

No time is to be lost, as the young plums are already set, and the enemy has begun to show himself. If a syringe is not to be had, sprinkle on the liquid in some other way. The mixture is cheap and easily applied, and every man who has a plum tree should try it. This is the most philosophical remedy we have yet seen suggested, and we commend it with more confidence than most new things to the notice of fruit growers. If it answers our expectations, it will be worth millions to the country. Plums can be grown on loose, sandy loams as well as on clay soils, to which they have hitherto been mainly confined, on account of the ravages of this insect. The cultivation of this fruit may be indefinitely extended, and we may make our own dried plums instead of importing them from France.

Those who have Mr. Matthews's remedy in keeping should hurry up their secret, or they will be too late for the fair.

[American Agriculturist.

CUTTING HAY.

MR. FREAS:—There are at present a multitude of conflicting opinions in relation to the period when grass should be cut—some contending that the operation of mowing should be commenced as soon as the development of the flowers has commenced; others, that the scythe should by no means be introduced till the seed has become partially matured, as they suppose the superior value of this adds more to the value of the plant as a whole, than it abstracts. No definite rules, however, can be laid down in this matter, as practice must necessarily vary with the contingencies of temperature, aspect, climate and the specific character of the grasses ordinarily cultivated. For my own part I think that one should commence as soon as inflorescence begins. He will then have time to get through haying before the crop becomes too far advanced towards maturity, and his hay, though less heavy, and consequently somewhat less valuable as a market product, perhaps will be much more succulent and sweet than if permitted to stand till a later period, or till it becomes *dead ripe*.

The old method of making hay in the sun, and drying it till scarcely a particle of moisture is left in the fibre, is now almost universally deprecated. On this subject, one of the greatest farmers who has ever lived, has the following remarks:—

"As soon as the grass is fairly freed from moisture, it is put into narrow heaps, which are made as high as possible; and to prevent these from falling down, a small stake is driven into the ground, around which the grass is carefully arranged with the hand. A handful of grass is then taken from one of the swaths, and the longest and strongest portions are chosen from it to cover the top of the heap or hay-cock with, care being taken to trim the upper or flowering part of the grass downward. These pyramidal heaps are then suffered to remain until the grass of which they are composed is thoroughly dry, which is generally somewhere between the eighth and fifteenth day. On the heap being opened, the grass in the interior of it will generally be found to retain its hue and freshness. I have seen grass thus made into large heaps, in dry and windy weather, which has made very rapidly without requiring to be moved, and has been quite green. Temporary rain or showers will not do it any harm beyond that of depriving the external parts of some portion of its greenness; but should the wet weather continue for any considerable period of time, there is a possibility of the hay becoming too much compressed; it will then be necessary to open the heaps, and shake and loosen the hay, in order to prevent it from acquiring an unpleasant flavor."

This may be obviated by making the cocks small—say of about eighty pounds weight, when *first* put up, and covering them carefully with *green* grass. I give you this for what it is worth—some may be induced to try it this season, on a small scale, and report the result. One thing is admitted by every one, which is, that the less the hay, in making, is exposed to the sun, the more valuable it is—it retains its color and flavor better, and consequently is worth a great deal more per ton, than when dried up by the burning rays of the sun. [Germantown Telegraph.

STRAWBERRIES, should be thoroughly cleaned of weeds, and some short grass, clean straw, or some other material, be placed about the plants as soon as they have thrown up their flower spikes. This will help to keep a uniform moisture about roots, and the fruit from grit and dirt after heavy rains. Except where wanted to form young plants, the runners should be kept cut off, as they weaken the energy of the plant. To secure heavy crops of strawberries, it is indispensably necessary to supply them with plenty of water or liquid manure if obtainable, while fruiting. [Exchange.

THE STRIPED BUG. A writer in the Farm Journal recommends air slacked lime, sprinkled over cucumbers and other vines liable to the attacks of the striped bug, as a remedy. It should of course be applied in the mornings while the dew is on, and repeated several times. We would also suggest that in all applications of this kind, the under part of the leaf be likewise powdered; it will be more effectual.

[Germantown Telegraph.

From T. Buchanan Read's "New Pastoral."

MAKING HAY.

Now have the flocks been driven unto the brook,
And bathed to snowy whiteness 'gainst their will;
And, bleating oft beneath the clipping shears,
Have yielded up the fleece. The meadow fields
Are waving in the sunshine like a sea—
A billowy deep whose flowers are like a foam;
And all abroad, behold the busy throng
Of those who swing the clover, as a path,
From scything scythes into the sidelong swath,
And sharp their blades with many a shrill che-wet.
The air is full of perfume. Following these,
With laugh and song, gay youths, with glittering prongs,
Shake out the scented masses to the sun,
Until the noon beholds the fields half mown,
And from the hill-side calls the midday horn.
Some bands there are, in harvest plains remote,
Who hearken not the conch's announcing call;
But pass into the oak or poplar's shade,
And on the branch suspend the glittering scythes,
Which hang vibrating; then the circle draw—
The grass alike their table and their seat—
While well-stored baskets furnish forth the meal.
The spring near by its crystal tribute gives,
And deals its freshness through the rustic gourd.

When now the grass, oft turned beneath the sun,
Is dry and crisp, and rustles to the tread,
Then comes the rake with many a long-drawn sweep,
Gleaning the shaven weeds, until the plain,
Rough with the sultry stacks, appears a field
Thickset with russet tents. And thus it stands
Until the wagons, drawn by horse or yoke
Of easy oxen, with slow swaying gait,
Their large eyes dreaming o'er the rolling cud,
Convey the winter store unto the barn.
Then what wild laughter fills the heated mow,
Where boyhood treads the sweltering waves of hay,
Climbing the encroaching billows as they roll,
Till like a tide it swells along the roof,
Molesting wasps and swallows!—swells and swells,
Till the marauding child, with curious eye,
Thrusts his adventurous hand into the nest—
The highest in the grooved rafters lodged—
And finds but fragments of the tender shell,
Which crumble in his fingers, while outside
The parent bird darts laughing its derision.

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON DAIRY PRODUCE.

The dairy practice in this locality is directed to the sale of new milk and of butter and of skimmed milk. The price of new milk is nearly uniform, being 2d. per quart, that of butter is sometimes as low as 1s. per roll of 24 oz., and sometimes nearly double this. The price of skimmed milk is likewise steady, being generally 1d. per quart. The cause of the fluctuation in the price of butter, with steadiness of price in that of milk, will be found in the comparative ease of the transport of the one as compared with the other; the former is liable to damage by moving, whilst the latter is regularly brought to market by sea and land, hundreds of miles. Butter is brought from Mecklenburg and from the west of Ireland to London. It will then be obvious that the supply of new milk is limited to populous districts, or to such as have gained easy access to them by the introduction of railways. It is in some measure optional in what state my dairy produce is disposed of—in new milk, or in butter and skimmed milk. In giving attention to this branch of farm economy, I was led at an early period to inquire at what price the two processes afforded a like return. After several trials made during warm weather, my cows being on grass, I found 16 quarts of milk yielded 26 ounces of butter; the quantity of cream varies with the skill or taste of the dairy-maid in skimming the milk, and in proportion as she mixes milk with the cream. I have frequently found a quart of cream to give 14 to 16 oz. of butter, and this is about the average from the cream used for the trial cheeses at the Royal Agricultural Shows. I have, however, latterly, since December, 1854, found my cream much richer, and am obtaining 22 to 24 ozs. of butter from each quart of cream. I can only attribute this to the quality of the food, in which Rape-cake and Bran, materials rich in oil, are components; the production of butter is, however, little influenced, being about 26 to 27 ozs. from 16 quarts of milk. The comparison will be—

16 quarts of new milk, at 2d. per quart,	2s. 8d.
16 quarts of milk give a roll of butter of 25* oz., at 1s. 6½, 14½ quarts skimmed milk, at 1d., 1s. 2½d.	2s. 8½d.

(The butter milk covers cost of churning.)

Butter is sold here by the roll of 24 ounces; it is customary to make up the roll to weigh 25 ounces, the odd one being in favor of the purchaser. I thus find an equal gain from new milk sold at 2d. per quart, as from butter at 1s. 6d. per roll, and skimmed milk at 1d. per quart. It will scarcely be necessary to observe that with a rise in price above 1s. 6d. per roll, it is my interest to direct my dairy produce more to butter, whilst with a lower price new milk pays better. In the course of a season or two, and towards the close of a year (late in November,) I remarked a considerable falling off in my receipts for the dairy; and as no change had occurred in the number or circumstances of my cows, nor in their food, I was led to inquire into its cause. I found an equal quantity of milk had been brought down to the dairy-maid, a like sum received for new milk, and that the deficiency arose solely from a less quantity of butter. With this change there had occurred a great change in the weather, it having become very cold and frosty. I again tested the quantity of milk, and found the yield of butter 16 ounces from 16 quarts, instead of 26 ounces, as on the former trials: up to this time I had used an under-ground cellar in summer, and a room on the ground floor in winter, during which time this deficiency in my butter occurred. This room is situated on the north side of the house, the in-door opening into my kitchen, where the culinary operations are carried on, and which door was usually kept close by day as well as by night; the room is lighted and ventilated by a trellis window, which gave free access to the fresh and cold air. On trying the temperature I found it something below 40°; it then occurred to me that the deficiency of butter must arise from the too low temperature of my dairy, and an easy means of remedy at once suggested itself, namely:—to introduce with a supply of fresh or cold water a supply of hot water, by an apparatus for that purpose. It so happened that the pipes for both hot and cold water passed through my dairy, immediately under the trellis window, and over the stone table on which my milk bowls are placed. This table is about 2 feet in width, and occupies one side and the end of the dairy in which is the trellis window. I ordered a shallow open cistern to be made of wood, with a room about 3 inches along each side, and lined with thin sheet lead; this cistern thus contained water of 3 inches in depth. At its extremity, and near the window, is a hollow plug, having perforated holes near 3 inches above the bottom, and through which the water escapes as it rises into the common sewer. At the same end of the table and inside the dairy is a pipe which, being inserted into the one from the hot water apparatus, conducts this to a tap at the other extremity, and then returns along the other side of the table again to the hot water pipe; when the new milk is brought in it is set up warm, and immediately the hot water tap is turned, when the water flows from it and along the cistern, in which the full milk bowls are standing, till it rises to the height of the holes perforated in the tube, and then flows through the same. The tap is open so long as the supply of hot water lasts; when this is exhausted, and the water in the cistern has cooled, the plug is drawn, and the whole of the water escapes, leaving the cistern empty. At this season the trellis window is closed by a wooden shutter, and the in-door communicating with my kitchen is kept open. By these contrivances my dairy attains a temperature in winter of 53° to 55°. I superintended the experiment when first tried one evening. The next morning my dairy-maid thus accosted me:—"Master, it is quite wonderful this morning; I have more cream from standing one meal (12 hours) than before from three." When the churning day came the result was a yield of butter of 26 ounces from 16 quarts of new milk, being equal to what I had found in summer. Thus from a change of temperature solely, and without any change of cows, or in their food, my quantity of butter was increased 50 per cent. But this is not the only advantage of the plan: I have already remarked that along with the hot water pipe, one with cold water passed through my dairy. At the approach of summer a pipe inserted into this with a tap close by that of hot water is turned, allowing the cold water to circulate in the like manner among the bowls of milk, till the cistern is filled to near 3 inches deep, when it again escapes through the perforated tube. This operation is continued through the hot weeks of summer, the tap being regulated so as to discharge a constant trickling of cold water, which is of course escaping through the tube at the other extremity, the milk bowls standing in water of the depth of near three inches during the whole of the summer season. I am thus enabled to allow my milk to remain two or three meals, (24 to 36 hours) without becoming, sour, and can sell it at the price stated, 1d. per quart. The advantage I gain from this is even greater than I derive from the increased temperature during winter. These arrangements have been in operation for several years, during which I have occasionally tested the yield of butter, and have always found it similar, varying only from 25 to 27 ounces from 16 quarts of milk, the greatest amount being observed in the month of December last, when it was found to be fully 27¼ oz. from 16 quarts. I may here remark that my milch cows are supplied in summer and in winter with food suited to their wants, and to the office they are performing—the production of wholesome and nutritive milk.

Since I adopted this mode of regulating the temperature of my dairy, I have read a lecture given before the Royal Society by Captain Carr, an English gentleman, who resides on an estate which he has acquired in Mecklenburg, in which county the attention of farmers is chiefly directed to the production of butter, which is their main source of money returns, and where, as appears from Captain C.'s description, the arrangements of the dairy, with regard to the production of butter, are carried out with the greatest perfection, and in which regulation of the temperature is one of the chief aims. Captain Carr states that by artificial heat they effect a temperature during winter of 60°. Now, with my present means, I am not able to attain more than 52° to 55°, but as I have not, during summer, when the temperature in my dairy sometimes exceeds 60°, found a great proportionate yield of butter, I am led to conclude that the degree of temperature I have stated, 52° to 55°, enables me to acquire the whole of the butter which the milk contains.

Since the foregoing remarks were penned, I have had another opportunity of observing the effects of a lower temperature on the yield of butter. During the keen frost of February my main water-pipes, though laid more than two feet under ground, were reached by the frost, and my supply of water completely stopped. My mode of increasing the temperature by hot water was suspended. The thermometer in the dairy denoted 45°. My yield of butter was tested, and found to be about 20 oz. from 16 quarts, or for every four rolls of butter, with a temperature of 55°, I had only three rolls from a like quantity of milk, with a temperature of 45°. I now noticed a current of cold air from the crevices along the side of the wooden shutter placed inside the trellis window, of sufficient force to extinguish a lighted candle when held near it; I therefore caused another shutter to be fastened to the outside of the trellis, with a space of four inches between, which space I packed closely with straw. From this simple, inexpensive contrivance, aided by the fire from the adjoining kitchen, the temperature of my dairy rose to 50°; the amount of the outlay was more than compensated by the increase of butter from the first churning. My observations on dairy husbandry tend to the following conclusion.

That on a range of dairy cows of similar breed in different stages, some with a full yield of milk, and others with with a less quantity or longer after calving, supplied with suitable food and with no excess of watery element, the composition of the milk will be uniform, or nearly so, as far as regards the production of butter, and probably as regards that of casein and other components. That the quality of the cream varies considerably, without influencing the comparative yield of butter from a like quantity of milk.

That the proper adjustment of the temperature is of the greatest importance on the comparative production of butter. By a series of carefully conducted experiments at varying temperatures, I am of opinion that a correct scale of the comparative yield of butter at different temperatures might be arrived at.

The following may be taken as an approximate to what the result would be: From a low degree of temperature, little or no butter; from a temperature of about 38°, 16 oz. from 16 quarts of milk; ditto 45°, 21 oz. from 16 quarts of milk; ditto 55°, 26 to 27 oz. from 16 quarts. 18 quarts 1 gill of cream churned on the 12th of March yielded 450 oz. of butter—nearly 25 oz. per quart; temperature of dairy 50°, without appliance of hot water. On perusing several treaties on dairy produce, I find the proportion to range from 12 oz. to 16 oz. of butter from a quart of cream; what I now state appears nearly double the ordinary proportion.

[Y. in Agricultural Gazette.

*My experiments show 26 ounces.

STILTON CHEESE.

MR. FREAS:—Most of your readers have no doubt heard of the famous Stilton Cheese. This cheese was first made, we are told, by a near relative of the landlord of the old Bell Inn, near Melton, Leicestershire, England, where its reputation was such that it sold for a long time for half a crown per pound. I am not aware that any attempts have as yet been made to produce Stilton Cheese in the United States; but Mr. Henry Parsons of Guelph, Canada, has manufactured it of a quality said by good judges to be equal to that made in the mother land. There appears to be nothing very peculiar in the process as detailed by those who understand it, and considering the cheese really possesses the high superiority justly claimed for it, the only thing surprising at all to me is, that its manufacture has not become not only common, but universal.

As some of your readers may have a curiosity to know the process, I will give a recapitulation recently given me by a dairyman from the "old country," who is perfectly familiar with the details, having lived many years on a farm where Stilton Cheese, of the first quality, was the principal dairy product. By way of premising, allow me to say that I am assured that the excellencies of this cheese have by no means been exaggerated. The entire product of the very extensive dairy of which he was honored with the general supervision, sold ordinarily for about double the price of other cheese, and the demand for it was such that the regular customers often bid upon each other, and not unfrequently took it in its immature state, or before it had become sufficiently ripe to cut. I will now proceed to give his directions in the fewest possible words:—

The night's cream, without any portion of the skimmed milk, is put to the milk of the next morning, and if cheese of a superior description and richness is desired, an additional allowance of cream is afforded, mixed with a little sweet butter. The rennet, without any coloring, is then put in, and when the curd has come, it is immediately removed without being broken, and put whole into a sieve or drainer where it is pressed by means of weight until the whey is completely expelled. It is then put with a clean cloth into a hooped cheesart, (mould,) and pressed, the outer coat being first salted. When sufficiently hard, it is removed, and placed on a clean, dry board, bound closely in a cloth (which is changed daily) to prevent its cracking. When the cheese is dried tolerably well, the cloth is removed, and no further care is required, except turning it daily and occasionally brushing the surface.

The cheese is never large, seldom weighing more than ten or twelve pounds, yet it requires two years to perfect its excelencies, and bring it to complete maturity, for they are not supposed to be fit for use till they have began to decay. To accellerate the process of ripening, and prepare them more speedily for the market and the table of the fastidious epicure, they are often placed in warm, damp cellars, where the putrefactive process is often quite rapid, or they are even wrapped in strong paper and sunk in hot beds, which prepares them much quicker than they can be by the former process. The shape of these cheeses bears little resemblance to that of the common kinds, pressed in wide hoops—being that of a sugar loaf, though somewhat less lengthy and of larger diameter. J. B. J.

Dutchess Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1854.

[Germantown Telegraph.

THERE is, on an average, about one fourth of a pound of potash to every one hundred pounds of soil, and about one-eighth of a pound of phosphoric acid, and one sixteenth of a pound of sulphuric acid. If the potatoes and the tops are continually removed from the soil, it will soon exhaust the potash; if the wheat and straw are removed, it will soon exhaust the phosphate of lime; if corn and the stalks, it will soon exhaust the sulphuric acid. Unless there is a rotation or the material that the plant requires, supplied from abroad, your crops will soon run out, though the soil may continue rich for other plants.

A ROYAL MOWING MACHINE. S. W. Jewett, of Vermont, is shipping by Sanford & Co.'s Express, one of Walter A. Wood's Improved Mowing Machines, to England. It is to be used by his Royal Highness Prince Albert on his beautiful meadows at Home Park, Windsor. It is of superfine workmanship, and we understand was made at Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

LIME WILL DESTROY SORREL. Edmund Ruffin gives, in the last number of the Southern Planter, the experience of thirty-four farmers, on the subject of lime, as a remedy against sorrel.—Their experience is from nine to thirty-six years, and their unanimous opinion is, that marling or liming, in proper manner and quantity, will entirely destroy the growth of sorrel, and prevent its return.

A TON of clover rotted, will produce nearly twice as much manure as it will when eaten—as one-half of that eaten passes off in respiration.

KEEP your implements always in good order. Remember the proverb, "a stitch in time saves nine."

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1855.

NATIONAL POPULAR EDUCATION.

We thank Miss E. E. Flint, who went from this State to Indiana as teacher, for the eighth annual report of the general agent of the Board of National Popular Education. This is an association whose object is to extend popular education throughout the nation, by employing female teachers whom they send into those sections where there is a lack of teachers, and where they will be well received.

It is well known that the active man and the agent of this institution is Ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont. He has been very successful in his efforts to induce a great number of the very best of our young ladies to go into the Western and South Western States as teachers. We call them Governor Slade's martyrs, for it is a species of martyrdom, if not to them individually, it is to New England collectively, for she thus is annually losing many of her brightest jewels.

We approve of National Popular Education, but feel very reluctant that New England should bleed so freely from her inmost heart, to bring it about—sending away, as she does every year, the choicest flowers from the hearthstones of her best families, to accomplish it.

We have read the report with much interest. It gives a full exposé of the condition and transactions of the Board. By it we see, that since the spring of 1847, the whole number of martyrs (teachers) sent out, is 394—Vermont has furnished 103, Massachusetts 99, New York 71, Maine 38, Connecticut 32, New Hampshire 30, Pennsylvania 5, Ohio Reserve 5, Rhode Island 4, Michigan 3, Wisconsin 1, Illinois 1, Virginia 1, Ireland 1.

THE NEW DEPOT AT BRUNSWICK

The Bath Times gives a long description of the new depot at Brunswick, which is now nearly completed, and is considered as a great improvement upon the former state of depot accommodations at that place. We copy the description of the Times:—

"It is an imposing and symmetrical structure. The location is about twenty rods west of the old depot, and the cars now run through the building on the present track. The building extends 160 feet in length by about 100 feet in width. The width of the main building is 60 feet, and extending along the sides are two wings some 15 or 20 feet in width, thus making the whole width about 100 feet. From the centre track to the summit of the roof the distance is 52 feet. The whole area of the main building is to be occupied by three tracks, one for the Bath train, another for the train bound to Portland, and the other for the train bound to Augusta, and the space between by platforms which will be wide and commodious. The north wing is to be divided into offices, with the ticket office in the centre, and one large saloon on each side for passengers. There is also space for a refreshment saloon, a baggage room and a stairway into the upper story of the main building, where it is proposed to finish two large offices for the convenience of the company and their officers. The south wing is intended for freight.

Along the sides of the main building above the line where the roof of the wings connect, is a row of windows which will throw an abundance of light into the centre and render roof windows entirely unnecessary. Around the building the ground is perfectly level. It is owned by the company for a large distance, thus enabling them to open avenues in all necessary directions for free and easy access to the depot. The location we consider precisely the proper one. It is far enough west to render it unnecessary to encumber the street with trains, and the line of the road being perfectly straight the wear and tear of sharp curves to get in and out are entirely avoided."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The Democrats of Maine held their State convention in this city on Thursday last. There were present about 600 delegates, and Winthrop Hall, where the meeting convened, was well filled. Hon. N. S. Littlefield, of Bridgton, presided. The convention was addressed by Ex-Gov. Hubbard, Shepard Cary, Geo. F. Shepley, Esq., of Portland, Benj. A. G. Fuller, Lot M. Morrill, and Jos. H. Williams, of this city, and others. Hon. SAMUEL WELLS, of Portland, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was nominated as candidate for Governor, by an almost unanimous vote. A series of resolves were passed to the effect that the Democratic party were opposed to the present Maine Law, and in favor of its being so modified that its provisions should not conflict with the Bill of Rights; that they are entirely opposed to Know Nothingism: and that they sustain the present National Administration, but without endorsing the Nebraska bill.

ANOTHER FIENDISH OUTRAGE. We learn that on Thursday night of last week, the stage stable in Knox, belonging to Messrs. Morse & Mitchell of the Belfast and Waterville Stage Line, was set on fire, and burned, together with four horses and harnesses, 100 bushels of grain, and five tons of hay. This is supposed to be the work of the same malicious scoundrels who some time ago poisoned eight or ten valuable horses belonging to the same line. It is to be regretted that justice cannot have its dues from them.

[Bangor Whig, Monday.

If the State Institution at Thomaston do not afford the villain constant employment for the remainder of his natural life, he will not receive his deserts. We sincerely hope that Messrs. Morse & Mitchell may detect the person who has caused them so much trouble and loss, and every good citizen in the vicinity where the crime was committed will do his best to aid them in bringing the perpetrator of this last cowardly deed to justice. If Lynch law could ever be justified, it seems to us that it would be in this case.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN SOMERSET. Mr. J. D. Hill, of West Moscow, writes us under date of June 20th, as follows, with regard to the weather and crops in Somerset county:—

"The weather has been quite cool all the spring, and very dry the first of the season, which was unfavorable for grass. Lately we have had an abundance of rain. Grain looks well. Newly seeded grass lands promise well. Old fields are a good deal winter-killed. Corn grows very slowly; it needs more warmth. Worms have injured the young corn a good deal, where planted on green sward and manured in the hill. The late dry seasons having given us diminished hay crops, our stocks of cattle have been reduced comparatively; and with a light crop in prospect, we shall be able to increase the number of our cattle but little, however much the high prices of beef might render it desirable to do so."

THE PORTLAND INQUEST. The Coroner's Inquest at Portland is still in session, (Tuesday,) having not as yet heard all the testimony in the case. We shall publish the verdict, when received.

ARREST OF A LOTTERY DEALER IN ROCKLAND.

From some information received by him recently, the City Marshal of Rockland, Mr. D. M. James, instituted an investigation into the matter which resulted in the arrest of a person by the name of John Rollerson, on a complaint for aiding in the circulation of lottery hand bills, and a second complaint for having in his possession lottery tickets, with intent to sell. Rollerson was ordered to recognize, with sureties for his appearance at the next term of the Supreme Court.

The Gazette, from which we gather these particulars, copies the hand bill, which purports to be issued by "Baxter, Jennings & Co.," and enumerates the property to be disposed of with the sanction of the State, and under the direction of a State Commissioner, by the "Rockland Joint Stock Company," on the 27th day of June, 1855. The prizes amount to $26,000, and were to be distributed as announced, "whether the shares were all sold or not."

When we consider that lotteries have long been illegal in this State, and that a very stringent law against them was passed at the last session of the Legislature, this seems to be one of the coolest schemes of plunder that we have heard of lately. Yet we doubt not that many were induced to "take stock," or, in other words, purchase tickets in this lottery, with the full belief that it was a State affair. All such have lost whatever they have *invested*, and we hope they will learn a useful lesson from this.

For the information of all interested, and as pertinent to the subject, we copy the first section of the law in relation to lotteries:

"If any person or persons shall make or aid in making any lottery or scheme for the distribution of any property real or personal, or of any right, interest or claim therein by any mode depending upon chance, raffle, or lot; or shall advertise or offer for sale or for negotiation, or disposition in any way whatever, any ticket or part of ticket, or tickets, or any share or shares, or any certificate or other representative of any share or shares in any such lottery or scheme; or shall sell or give away, negotiate, or in any manner dispose of any such ticket, part of ticket, share, certificate or other representative of any share, or shares, or interest in such lottery or scheme; or shall have in his possession any such ticket, part of ticket, share, certificate or other representative or any share or shares, or interest in such lottery or scheme with intent to sell, or dispose of the same on his own account, either in whole or in part, or as agent for any other person or persons, or corporation, he shall be punished by a fine not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment or action in any court of competent jurisdiction, one half thereof to the use of the person who shall inform, and prosecute and sue for the same, and the other half to the use of the town in which the offence shall have been committed; and such offender shall not be entitled to any of the provisions of the one hundred and forty-eighth chapter of the Revised Statutes for the relief of poor debtors; and if convicted on indictment, he shall be further punished by imprisonment in the county jail thirty days on the first conviction, sixty on the second conviction, and three months on every subsequent conviction."

MORE BIG CALVES. From the number of big calves that have been brought to our notice this spring, we should think there need be no scarcity of veal. We have to record this week, the following: Messrs. Eben and D. C. Breed, of Vassalboro', wish a mate for a bull calf three months old, that measures 4 ft. 10 in. in length, is 3 ft. 3½ in. high, girths 48½ in., and is judged to weigh about 400 lbs. When the calf was three days old, they took from the cow one quart of milk, at 8 weeks old, two quarts—and at 12 weeks, one-half the milk. The dam is within a few days of being three years old.

Mr. Cyrus P. Church, of Bradford, Penobscot county, has a bull calf, red color, three months old, that stands 3 ft. 6 in. "in his stockings," is 5 ft. in length, girths 4 ft. 2 in., and weighs 365 lbs. He would sell, or buy a mate.

Chauncy Cochran, Esq., of East Corinth, Penobscot county, is the owner of a calf that weighed, when six hours old, 115 lbs., and at four weeks old, 205 lbs. This calf has had the milk from one cow, only, and our correspondent think it a hard one to beat.

NEW PATENTS. For the week ending the 19th inst., the following patents were issued to citizens of New England:—

Joseph Adams of Fairhaven, Vt., for improvement in stone sawing machines. Henry Boynton of Hinesburgh, Vt., for reciprocating railway propeller. Arasmus French of Waterbury, Ct., for improvement in springs for hinges, &c. David Pierce of Woodstock, Vt., for machine for manufacturing wooden ware. Lovell T. Richardson of Worcester, for socket handles for chisels. John W. Russell of Springfield, Mass., for improved chuck for turning eccentrics. Albert S. Southworth and Josiah J. Hawes of Boston, for apparatus for moving stereoscopic pictures. Sylvester Stevens of Boston for improvement in rotary engines. Charles F. Thomas of Taunton, for improvement in steam boilers.

GOV. REEDER AND THE PRESIDENT. The latest we have seen with regard to Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, and the position of the Government with regard to him, we find in a telegraphic despatch from Washington, bearing date the 19th inst. We give it for what it is worth.

"The President has called Gov. Reeder and other Territorial candidates to an account, for speculations in Kansas, with half breeds, in violation of the acts of Congress, and tells Governor Reeder he cannot be kept in office, unless the impression now on his mind shall be removed by satisfactory explanations. Gov. Reeder has promised to reply when he shall have reached Kansas."

STATE ELECTIONS. The time for the annual State elections is fast approaching. In Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas, the elections are to be held on the first Monday in August; in Tennessee on the first Thursday, and in North Carolina on the second Thursday of the same month; in Vermont on the first Tuesday of September. In this State, the election occurs on the second Monday of September.

THE SMALL POX IN MONMOUTH. Dr. A. W. Pollard informs us that the small pox, which has been somewhat prevalent in Monmouth recently, is at an end for the present. There have been three cases of the confluent small pox, one fatal, and seventeen cases of the varioloid. There is no longer any danger from visiting the place.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN. The Boston Journal announces the death at Brewer, in this State, on the 16th inst., of Rev. Nathan Dole. He was connected with the Missionary Rooms in Boston, as editor of the publications of the A. B. C. F. M., and was formerly pastor of the First Congregational Society in Brewer.

THE DAMAGE TO THE CALEDONIA. This steamer, the disaster to which we mentioned in our last, was taken up on the screw dock, on her arrival at New York, when it was found that her bottom had been badly torn while on the rocks. She will probably be on the route again before long.

MILITARY COMPANIES. We notice that steps are being taken in Gardiner and Lewiston for the formation of military companies in those two places.

EDITOR'S TABLE

THE MONTHLIES. We have but little space this week to devote to the monthlies. *Godey's Lady's Book* comes to hand in good season, opening the 51st volume with a steel engraving of "Cinderella." The receipts for preserving fruits, in this number, are very seasonable. Besides these there are a large number of illustrations of embroidery, fashions, &c. *Graham's Magazine* for July, opens with a fine steel engraving of "The Snow White Flower." The new national air of France, "Partant pour la Syrie," with a translation of the words, is published now for the first time in America, in Graham's music department. The literary matter embraces the commencement of a new story by Frank Forrester; "Washington Allston;" Poetry, &c., &c. This is a good number. Terms, $3; two copies $5; six copies $10. *The New York Journal* contains the continuations of the "Soldier of Fortune," and "Queens of England," and several illustrated articles, among them, "Lancaster Gun, Minie Rifle, and War Rocket," "A Week in Ireland," and "Glimpses of the Pilgrim Fathers." Besides these there are several stories, comicalities, &c. Frank Leslie, publisher; $2, per annum. *Dickens' Household Words*, is more than usually interesting. Besides the conclusion of "Sister Rose," a very well written tale of the Reign of Terror, we have the commencement of a new story, "Mother and Step-Mother," "The Thousand and one Humbugs," "The Roving Englishman," and many other entertaining and instructive articles. Dix & Edwards reprint this work, in New York, at $3 per annum. *National Magazine.* Messrs. Carlton & Phillips make this work a really useful one. The July number contains the conclusion of Goldsmith's Deserted Village, handsomely illustrated. There are other illustrated articles, and much other literary matter of an interesting and instructive character. $2 per annum.

OUR AFFAIRS WITH SPAIN. With regard to the state of affairs between this country and Spain, we have the following from the correspondence of the New York Times, written from Paris:—

"News has reached me, just in time for the steamer's mail of to-day, that the Spanish government had agreed to dismiss the Governor of Sagua la Grande, [the official who removed the U. S. coat of arms,] from his office, and to punish the officer in command of the Ferrolana, if he had exceeded his orders in the affair of the *El Dorado*, which orders, it seems, were explicit not to stop vessels or make any search until after they had entered the waters under the jurisdiction of Cuba. The Spanish government also makes a solemn declaration that it has not been the intention of Spain, nor does she pretend even to have the right to visit or search American vessels on the high seas.

It would be difficult to say what more can be asked of her."

A RIDE UP RIVER. The Bath Tribune learns that it is the intention to give the stock-holders of the Ken. & Port., and Som. & Ken. Railroads, a free ride over both roads, at an early day, of which due notice will be given by the Superintendent. At this season of the year such an excursion would prove a very pleasant one, and we doubt not there will be a general turn-out of the stock-holders about here.

FARMINGTON ACADEMY—ANNUAL EXHIBITION. The students of Farmington Academy will give their annual exhibition at the Baptist Church in Farmington, on Friday next, 29th inst., when Rev. Prof. Hitchcock, of Bowdoin College, is expected to deliver the address. The exercises are to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE MAINE LAW IN ILLINOIS. The recent vote upon the adoption of the prohibitory liquor law passed by the Legislature of Illinois, resulted in its rejection by a majority of 14,066. The whole vote was 167,336,—the largest ever cast in the State.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Another important link in the chain which is to constitute this grand enterprise—one of the grandest railway enterprises in the world—has been completed. Quebec Branch, extending from Richmond, on the St Lawrence and Atlantic road, to Point Levi, opposite Quebec, a distance of a hundred miles or more, is finished and in running order; and thus a complete line is effected between Quebec and Boston and New York. A delegation of officers of the Grand Trunk Railway,—consisting of Messrs. Ross, President; Holmes, Vice President; Bidder, General Manager, and Corser, Superintendent—are now in this city with a view, we presume, of perfecting arrangements for such a connection with our roads as may perfect an uninterrupted line between Quebec and New York. They left Quebec on Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and taking the boat at Portland, reached Boston at 6 the next morning. By taking the 8,30 Express train over the Worcester and Western roads, they might have reached New York on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The passage from Quebec to Boston is thus brought within twenty-four hours, and to New York a distance say of six hundred and thirty to forty miles, it may be made easily, and pleasantly, and without losing a night's rest, within forty-six hours.

[Traveller.

THE SAILORS OF THE CONSTITUTION. On Thursday evening last, a train of six passenger cars passed through our city, from Portsmouth. Two of the cars were filled with discharged seamen from the frigate Constitution, which arrived at the above port, last week. We believe this vessel has been absent some three years, which would give the "tars" some four hundred dollars each. In anticipation of her arrival, lewd women from Boston and some even from New York, have been flocking to that port, to prey upon the hardy sons of the ocean, and rob them of their hard earned toil.

In one instance a she devil, whose card bore the address of Madame Williams, distributed some hundred of her business cards on board of this vessel on her arrival. We shall no doubt, hear of some instances of these sailors being drugged and robbed at some of those subterranean passages, to which their attention will be called, after their arrival at the metropolis. The amount paid to the crew of the Constitution was about $100,000.

[Newburyport Herald.

BLOODY AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD. *New York, June 22.* John Hughes, a boatman, called at the Mayor's office this morning, and made the following statement. "At an early hour this morning, the Wm. Stetson, of Thomaston, Me., bound for Quebec, was lying off Bedlow's Island, when the 1st, 2d, and 3rd mates, the cook and stewards, rushed forward on the crew with iron belaying pins, beating the men most unmercifully, causing one of them named Thomas Keith, to jump overboard. He would have been drowned, but for the exertions of the boatman, who picked him up and brought him to the city. The boatman further states that when he left the ship, blood was running from the scuppers in streams, and he has no doubt but some of the crew were murdered."

Justice Osborn issued warrants for the arrest of the officers of the Wm. Stetson. There is probably another version of this affray. The vessel has in the meantime gone down the bay.

LUCKY. Mr. Joseph F. Nye, of Kendall's Mills, recently picked up in the road a package of money, which upon examination was found to contain fourteen hundred dollars belonging to Ebenezer Fry, of Vassalboro'. It had been dropped by the stage driver, to whom it was entrusted for conveyance. Mr. Nye speedily overtook the driver, and restored the package; not waiting to receive the reward that would probably have been offered for its recovery, or even *asking* so much as "thankee-sir" for his trouble. This was rare luck for the stage-driver, whose reputation for honesty was lost with the money, and could not have been found elsewhere. [Waterville Mail.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Boys in the Navy. On the 14th inst. there had been enlisted under the regulations recently established by the Secretary of the Navy, one hundred and twenty-seven boys, of whom twenty were enlisted in Boston, twenty-seven in New York, fifty-nine in Philadelphia, thirteen in Baltimore, and eight in Norfolk.

Bears. It is said that bears are more plenty in Vermont this year than they have been for twenty-five years. They make sad havoc among the sheep on the mountains. Young and old bears have been caught within a few days in Chittenden, Winhall, and other towns.

Shipment of Copper. The Lake Superior News, of June 14th, gives the shipments of copper from that region for the previous week, amounting to about eight hundred thousand pounds, of which 357,756 pounds were from the Cliff Mine, 320,735 pounds were from the Minnesota, 10,810 pounds were from the Adventure, 2,672 North Western, 44,896 North American, 6,647 Nebraska, 28,721 Forest, and 36,775 Copper Falls. The News adds that the prospect is that much more will be done for the future.

An Indian Grave. The Manchester Mirror states that as Mr. Joseph M. Rowell of Manchester was digging in his garden a day or two since, he uncovered an Indian grave, containing the bones of a male Indian, probably not more than thirty years of age. The grave was about three feet in length, and two and a half feet wide. It was lined with hemlock bark, arranged with regularity and care, and the body placed in a kneeling position with the face towards the South.

Iron Horses. There are two hundred and sixty locomotive engines running on the different roads from Chicago that are housed in that city.

Large Oak. There is an oak tree near Raleigh, North Carolina which, at the sun's meridian, covers with shade a space of 9000 feet. It would afford shelter for 4500 men.

Rapid Growth. Leavenworth, Kanzas, eight months ago, was a place of wild unimproved land; now, among the building and business of Leavenworth may be enumerated one steam saw-mill, two brick yards, one large three story hotel, four boarding houses, five dry goods houses, five groceries, two forwarding and commission houses, five saloons, two boot and shoe stores, two saddlery shops, one tin shop, two blacksmith's shops, and a population of eight hundred inhabitants.

Flour. Flour is offered in the New York market for delivery in July and August, at less than $9 a barrel without a purchaser.

A Large Convoy. A prize of a silver goblet was offered at Cincinnati to the man who could bring the greatest number of ladies to a concert on the evening of the 24th ult. The goblet was taken by an individual who brought twelve ladies with him. Lucky fellow! Unfortunate man!!

The Boston Theatre. It is said the receipts of the new Boston Theatre, during the season just closed, were 178,000, and the profits $35,000.

Squirrels in Boston. We observe that red and grey squirrels are to be placed on the Common and public squares in Boston. It is an excellent and pretty notion.

Commerce of New Orleans. There were in the port of New Orleans on the 2d inst., 76 ships, 14 barques, 7 brigs and 16 schooners. This amount of tonnage is sufficient to carry 200,000 bales cotton, and as the whole stock in the city at the above date did not amount to more than 53,000 bales cotton, and 13,000 hogsheads tobacco, it was thought the prospect for ship owners for the next three months was very discouraging. Last year at this time the stock of cotton in port amounted to 245,145 bales.

A Fur Carpet. The Grand Duchy of Posen is to furnish for the French exhibition a carpet composed of 8542 pieces of skin from animals found in the duchy; it is 64 feet square, and in the cetnre is a splendid star, of the most various hues, and on the sides and corners similar constellatory adornments; the border is an arabesque, imitating fur.

An Indian Fast. The Chief of the Chickasaws appointed the 19th of the present month to be observed by the people of the Chickasaw District, as a day of feasting, humiliation and prayer, in withholding rain and cutting off the necessary supplies. The distress has been very great, and the recommendation of the Chief was generally observed.

Destructive Storm. A part of Shelby County, in Kentucky, was on the 11th inst. visited by one of the most destructive storms ever experienced in that region. In a few towns (not more than three or four) upwards of three hundred acres of wheat, and nearly as many of corn were ruined beyond remedy. The storm came up suddenly and lasted but a few moments. Yet sufficient rain fell to raise the streams above their usual freshet height, and consequently many fences, sheds, &c., were carried away. Hail was also drifted in some places five or six feet high. The probable extent of pecuniary damage caused by the storm in the eastern part of Shelby County was $100,000.

Death of a Naval Officer in China. A letter from China mentions the accidental death, at Woosung, of Mr. Whiting, boatswain of the U. S. war steamer Powhatan. He had gone with a party after deserters; his men were forcing a door with the butt ends of their muskets, when one of the weapons went off, and killed him instantly.

Found. The body of Mr. Fasset, who was drowned about three weeks since by breaking through the bridge at Norridgewock Falls, was found on Thusday of last week, says the Clarion, under a raft of logs, near the foot of the Bombazine Rips, about five miles below where he was drowned.

An Aspiring Lad. In an obituary notice of a lad 12 years old, the writer says—"Monroe was a very Bright Proud active Boy he was very anxious to be a man, always wanted to wear a standing collar."

A Railroad held for Debt. The railroad near Scranton, Pa., is finished, but the contractor refuses to surrender it to the company till they pay him $50,000 alleged to be due from under estimates. His men are armed with revolvers and instructed to resist all attempts to take possession.

Canadian Timber. The Port Hope Guide says:—Yesterday, we observed on board the propeller Western Miller, lying at the wharf in this town, three enormous logs on their way to the "Great Exposition" in Paris. The two largest, one five feet in diameter and the other four feet nine inches, were of white wood, and the other of oak, about four feet four inches in diameter. There was also a white wood plank about two inches thick and four feet wide—beautifully clearstuff—destined for the same place. We understand that the timber was cut near Chatham.

The Joseph Walker again. Hydraulic power is about to be applied to raise the ship Joseph Walker, sunk in the East River, at New York. In this manner, it is thought, her once valuable cargo, which has been submerged about eighteen months, may be recovered.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN BONES.

On Friday afternoon last, while some workmen were repairing the road on High street, in this village, they discovered a quantity of human bones, deposited about two feet below the surface of the road bed. The discovery led to further investigations, and resulted in finding six entire skeletons, laid side by side, and occupying but a small space of ground. The first impressions were, that the workmen had come across an old Indian burial ground, but the total absence of implements and tools, and the peculiar position of the bones, soon dispelled the idea. One of the skeletons was uncovered, and left in the position in which it was found, that the curious might have an opportunity for examination. It was laid partially on its side, the face turned towards the north, the knees drawn up to the chin, and the arms thrust partially forward. The last found was that of a child; around its neck was a necklace made of bits of copper. The string on which it was strung was in a good state of preservation, and was so strong that the bystanders were obliged to cut it.

If these bones were those of Indians, it is very evident they were not buried according to Indian custom; the absence of ornaments, &c., and the position of the bones, preclude all such possibility. The only solution to the mystery is, that these persons were killed in some skirmish, and carelessly and hastily buried. The banks of the Androscoggin at this place being once the favorite hunting ground of the Indian, we can reasonably infer something like the above. [Lewiston Advocate.

MASSACRE OF MORMON EMIGRANTS BY THE INDIANS. Letters from Council Bluffs, dated June 8th and 9th, state that a friendly Sioux chief, with a small band, has just come in, and reports that they met with the main body of the hostile Sioux, at Bear Creek, 300 miles west of Fort Laramie, on the march towards that fort, and having in their possession 100 wagons, plenty of flour and wheat, and 20 women and children. No white men were seen among them, and the inference is, and so the friendly Sioux report, that a company of Mormon emigrants which crossed the river in May, had been attacked, and all the men massacred. The Sioux chief, "Four Bears," who brings the intelligence, is known to be trustworthy. The Indians are aware of the proposed expedition of U. S. troops into their territory, and set them at defiance. It is said that an army of not less than 10,000 will be required to put them down, and even then the war would be long and bloody. The Omahas received their annuities about the first of June, and immediately laid it out in horses and goods, and with the Pawnees started off on their annual buffalo hunt. Several government steamers are on their way up the Missouri with troops.

THE MAGNOLIA. This vessel, recently carried into Mobile by the cutter McCleland for being concerned in fillibustering, is a forfeit under the revenue laws of the United States with all her cargo, 3,000 rifles, 1800 Colt's Revolvers, 1,000 pounds fixed ammunition, a brass field battery, and a large quantity of other military stores. The 3d section of the act of April 20, 1818, provides that a vessel leaving a port of the United States, as she left New York with a fraudulent clearance as to her cargo, and on such an errand as hers, shall, with her cargo, be forfeited, one half to go to the informer; and those connected with it are liable also to a fine of $10,000.

It is not believed in this city that she was in the service of the Cuban Junta, as alleged. Nicaragua is thought, on very reasonable grounds, indeed, to have been her destination, notwithstanding the protestations to the contrary. [Washington Star of Monday.

A MISHAP TO THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC. It having been determined to renew a portion of the coppering of the steamship Atlantic, she was on Monday taken into the immense dry dock at Green Point, built, we believe, for California. When she had been raised nearly out of water—her keel not being more than three feet under—she proved too much for the dry dock, which capsized, throwing the Atlantic off her blocking, partially upon her side. She fell bodily about four feet! She was soon righted, and was found to be quite uninjured. What more cogent commentary upon her enormous strength? How could it be more thoroughly proven?

The Atlantic cannot be taken into the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard without removing a portion of her wheels, and to this there is great objection. She will not be coppered therefore until after her arrival at Liverpool, on her next trip.

[New York Courier and Enquirer.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN MEXICO. We have received corroborative news of another outbreak in Mexico, the standard of revolt being raised in the neighborhood of Monterey. That city, it is expected, is by this time in the hands of the revolutionists. The movement was initiated somewhat sooner than its leaders had intended, and as they were betrayed, they escaped out of the place and proclaimed war against the tyrant in one of the towns near Monterey. The leader for the present is Don Satiago Vidauri, for many years Secretary of State of Nuevo Leon under the federal form of government.

Before the present movement took place, all the artillery in and about Monterey, including all the guns in the celebrated Black Fort, had been removed into the interior of the country, and the very general belief is that the few regulars in the city would not even attempt to defend it. [Traveller.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION. Judge Ware, of the U. S. District Court has recently decided that the statute of Maine giving a lien to mechanics who labor upon, or persons who furnish material for the building of ships under repair, gives such lien to all, whether contractors with the owners of the vessel, or whether the labor and materials are furnished under a contract made with the person who has engaged with the owners to build or supply material for the building or repairs. He holds that the statute is clear in favor of such sub-contractor, and closes with an able allusion to the great practical importance of the statute to the ship-building community, especially those who do the labor. [Eastern Times.

JUDGE HALL ON OPENING LETTERS. Judge Hall, at the opening of the United States Circuit Court at Canandaigua, on the 19th inst., in his remarks to the Grand Inquest, alluded to the practice of opening letters while in the custody of the Post Office Department, and charged that no man, whether in the employ of the Post Office Department or not, was authorized, except in the case of dead letters, for any reason or under any pretence, to open a letter entrusted to the mail, or even to detain such letter; and his honor charged the inquest to present any cases to the contrary which should come to their knowledge. Judge Hall, it will be recollected, was at the head of the Post Office Department during the administration of President Fillmore, which seems to give his charge a peculiar fitness.

THE NEW DEPOT IN PORTLAND. The new depot of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, in Portland, has been opened for use. This is probably the noblest edifice of the kind in the United States. It is 444 feet long by 96 wide, covering a space of nearly an acre, and is built of brick. Besides the usual conveniences for passengers, there is in the depot a large dining hall, kitchen, &c., and sleeping apartments sufficient to accommodate thirty or forty persons.

BOUNTY LAND APPLICATIONS. As erroneous publications have been made concerning the number of bounty land applications, under the law of the last session, we have to say that up to this morning (June 12th, inst.) 167,500 have been received at the Pension bureau; and that 2,983 warrants, under the new law, had been sent from the bureau up to the close of office hours yesterday. They are now being issued at the rate of about 300 per diem.

[Washington Star.

LOST OVER THE FALLS. *Niagara Falls, June 23.* A man went over the American Falls this morning. He was in the act of landing from a skiff, just above the Rapids, when he was carried away by the current, and his boat capsized. His name is unknown, but he is supposed to have been on his way from Canada with vegetables.

FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans papers, from full files of Mexican papers up to the 5th inst., make the following summary of news:

"The fortnight preceding the 5th of May had been fruitful of events in Mexico. The appearance of the insurgents near the city of Mexico, the battle of Tisayuca, the journey of H. I. M. from Morelia to Arrio, his humiliating retreat, and the capture of Monterey, are the principal of these events. In our last summary of Mexican news, we left Santa Anna on his way from Morelia to Zamora, which place he took without striking a single blow. After the capture of Zamora, the insergunts took different routes, and what is almost incredible, whilst Santa Anna was on his way to the interior to exterminate them, a considerable division of the rebels, under the command of Degollado, were marching almost to the very walls of the capital. Degollado, with 1500 horses, arrived within four leagues of the capital. It is said his presence had been invoked by a certain partizan of the *puros*, named Villanueva, who had promised to raise the standard of revolution within the city.

Degollado appeared, but the movement did not take place. Defection and denunciation are said to have prevented it, and seven of the principal ringleaders have been arrested. The city for some time was in great consternation. The Cabinet dispatched Gen. Zires, with 600 or 700 men, against Degollado, but after a short march, he fell back upon Tacubaya, where he has orders to remain and protect the house of the Archbishop, the furniture of which belongs to Santa Anna, and is greatly coveted by the insurgents, and the splendid residence of Manuel Escandon, which they are eager to destroy. Meanwhile, Santa Anna had sent Tavera's brigade against Degollado, with orders to give him immediate battle. Tavera came up with Degollado on the 28th at the little village of Tisarjuca. Degollado had not taken proper precautions, and was compelled to fight at great disadvantage. Nevertheless, his small band encountered the shock of Tavera's brigade without flinching. The result of the conflict is variously stated. The Government claims a signal victory, and have ordered cannon to be fired in honor of their triumph.

Returning to Morelia, Santa Anna devised a new plan. Ignacio Comonfort, who has been appointed by Alvarez, General-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces, encamped at Arrio, about 20 leagues from Morelia, being joined there by Pueblita and his section. Against this force Santa Anna, encamping at Santa Clara, despatched Col. Zeron with 1000 men, who were met and defeated by Comonfort, and Santa Anna was obliged to retreat back again to Morelia. The report of the capture of Monterey by a few hundred insurgents is confirmed, and the event is officially announced in the city of Mexico, although the press endeavors to put it to the account of bandits and smugglers."

HEAVY ROBBERY.

Yesterday morning, while on the way from Portsmouth, N. H., to this city, Jackson & Co.'s Express was robbed of $5000 in gold, the property of the United States. Jackson & Co. received from the Custom House in Portsmouth $30,000 in specie, and in bags containing $5000 each. The bags were placed in the bottom of a large trunk, and over the bags several bundles and parcels were promiscuously scattered, and the trunk was fastened as usual with a leather strap, and placed in the baggage car. On the passage of the train a $5000 bag was abstracted from the trunk by some unknown hand, as is believed between Wenham and Salem, the loss being discovered on the arrival of the cars at Salem. A locomotive was immediately chartered, and taking a force of police on board, was sent on the back track to make what discoveries they could,—but the train proceeded to Newburyport without discovering anything. Upon the return of the searching party to Salem, it was ascertained that Mr. J. Smith Robinson, formerly freight agent of the road, was seen to leave the train at that place in the morning, having in his hand a carpet bag. This excited some suspicion, and the police at once came on to Boston. The circumstance of Robinson's leaving the train at Salem was at once disclosed to Mr. Joseph D. Akerman of the firm of Jackson & Co., who proceeded to Robinson's office, Merchants' Row. He charged him with the robbery, and found five thousand in gold in his desk. Mr. Robinson denied that the money found in his desk was the money stolen from the train, but persisted in it that the gold was his own savings. He was locked up for trial. [Boston Courier, 19th.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA. The latest advices from China do not authorize the belief that the Revolutionists have received any serious check in their onward progress. They are now called the *Red Heads*, from the color of the cap which they wear. Nothing definite and reliable can be learned from Canton. Executions continued with unabated violence; and the ground where the beheading takes place, is said to have become so saturated with blood that the stench is intolerable, and the very executioners cannot be induced to peform their duty, and resort to drowning their victims in wells. Yet, strange to say, the foreigners about Canton are said to be in the habit of making up parties to visit this aceldama, from motives of curiosity.

In the North, the reports vary. The Pekin Gazette reports the success of the Imperialists in different quarters, though occasional checks are admitted. Hwuy-chow is said to have fallen into the hands of the rebels on the 19th of March.

In the interior of the Canton Province there have been combinations of the rice dealers against the rebels, and considerable fighting, but generally to the damage of the ricemen and the loss of their rice. A number of district cities, whole districts, and even departments, are mentioned as having recently fallen into the hands of the rebels. [Boston Traveller.

YOUNG ROBBERS. We learn from the Manchester Union, that on Tuesday afternoon, the 12th inst, three boys, the oldest of whom is fifteen, and the youngest eleven years of age, forced an entrance into the house of Mr. Abner C. Darrah, of Goff's Falls, near Manchester, during the temporary absence of the family, and breaking open a trunk, took thence $130 in money, and papers of value, including notes of hand to the amount of $4000. Burying the notes and papers, they divided the cash among them and fled. They were traced along the road a considerable distance, and on Friday morning were arrested at Nashua. The youngest boy confessed the deed, and told the whole story of its commission. The money, with the exception of about $20, was recovered, and the notes and other papers have been found. The boys, who appear to be familiar with crime, have been sent to Amherst jail.

IRISH RIOT AT SHIELDS, ENG. A fierce and fatal riot occured upon South Shields Sands, on the morning of May 30th. The races had been held there, and there was a great deal of drunkenness around the refreshment tents. One of these tents was kept by an Irishman, around whom gathered a large company of his countrymen, many of whom went upon the ground armed with bludgeons, pistols, swords, &c., as if in anticipation of a row. About midnight a couple of Englishmen on going into the tent for refreshment, were set upon and severely beaten. The police being called, were beaten off and badly hurt. The Irishmen continued, to fire on all who approached the tent; and it was not until a strong police and volunteer force was mustered, that the rioters could be conquered, after a hard fight, in which most of them were more or less wounded and one was killed. Thirty-three rioters were arrested; twenty-six of whom were placed in the hospital to have their wounds cared for. Some bullets, shot, powder and dangerously loaded bludgeons were taken out of the tent.

THE STRAWBERRY TRADE. The Newark Advertiser says:—"The strawberry business is just now in the full tide of activity. The farmers of Passaic and Bergen Counties send from 3000 to 6000 baskets per day to market during the season, which lasts about twenty-one days. The growth of this article has given employment to many hands, the farmers paying one cent per basket for picking, and board gratis. Nimble hands can easily earn from $1 to $1 25 per day. An old lady 63 years of age, picked one day last week, in ten hours, one hundred and seventeen baskets. Fifty strawberries were picked last week from a garden in Boundbrook, which filled a quart measure."

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Star of the West arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing two weeks later news from California, $625,000 in gold and 500 passengers.

The Star of the West left at San Juan the French frigate Acheron, said to be awaiting the arrival of the Kinney Expedition.

The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Marys left San Juan del Sur on the 7th, bound to Realejo—all well.

The Municipal election of San Francisco took place on the 28th ult., and resulted in the election of James Van Ness, Democrat, as Mayor, and four K. N. Aldermen were elected.

The Assistant Aldermen also stand four Democrats and four Know Nothings. Five of the nine on the general ticket are Democrats and four Know Nothings. The election passed off quietly.

The mining news from the State is of the most encouraging kind, and it is thought that at no previous time in the history of the State has the yield of gold been as great as at present.

John U. Dunne, from Lincoln county, Me., was drowned in Kerne river on the 18th.

The entire block of buildings bounded by Davis, Front, Commercial and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $75,000.

The latest dates from Tahiti are to April 1.—There is nothing of importance from the islands.

40,327 ounces of gold were deposited in the branch of the Mint at San Francisco during eight days from the 8th of May.

The reported defalcation of Angus Frierson, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s banking house, proves to be correct. His deficit amounts to $170,000.

The affairs of Adams & Co., are now before the Court, and it has been decided that they are entitled to no benefit of the insolvent law.

Sanders, the forger, was last heard from on his way to China.

The dates from the Sandwich Islands are to May 5th, but the news is unimportant.

At a general meeting of the creditors of Page, Bacon & Co. on the 29th, Mr. C. R. Garrison pledged himself in the sum of $400,000 to support the house by way of securing creditors and staying further legal proceedings. The proposition gave very general satisfaction, and the creditors are looking forward with a renewed hope of being finally indemnified.

Business has been generally quiet since the last advices, and the markets may be noticed as inactive. Prices are maintained, but the transactions are lighter.

Money continues tighter, and although the alteration in the time of the sailing of the steamers afforded a seasonable relief at the present time, it was thought the ensuing month would find many parties in an uncomfortable position.

FORT LARAMIE IN THE HANDS OF THE INDIANS.

"A letter to the St. Louis Republican, from Whitehead, Kansas territory, dated June 9th, says:—

Mr. Henry Smith has just informed us that a man stopped at his house this morning, who told him that he slept at the great Nemeha Mission, last night, with an express rider who brought startling news from the Plains. It was to the effect that *Fort Laramie was in the hands of the Indians*, and that Messrs. Nave and Mc Cord of Andrew county, Mo., had been robbed at Ash Hollow of four hundred and twenty head of cattle, sixteen horses, several wagons, twenty-three mules and all their stores and provisions and were left entirely destitute. The particulars of the capture of Fort Laramie were not given. The express merely stated that the Indians had gathered there in great force and had taken the fort, and that as he came by Ash Hollow, on his way into the States, he saw Messrs. Nave and McCord, and their teamsters and drovers, who were without horses or food, and stated to him the fact of the robbery, and that no lives were lost. This news has occasioned great excitement here and in St. Joseph.

If it is true, the small force of infantry that has just started out will only afford to the Indians so many scalps. They can offer no more resistance to two thousand warriors upon the plains than could an infant to a giant."

We can hardly believe that an American post, of such importance as Fort Laramie, could possibly be taken by Indian warriors, in any force. [Boston Courier.

LATER. *Washington, June 23.* The War Department has received further advices which entirely discredit the reported capture of Fort Laramie by the Indians.

HEAVY RAIN STORM AND ITS EFFECTS. Pittsburg, Pa., and its neighborhood, were visited on Saturday night, 16th inst., by one of the heaviest rain storms experienced there for many years. The Alleghany river had risen four feet on Sunday morning, and its numerous tributaries were much swollen, carrying away houses and bridges, and destroying gardens and fields of grain, while innumerable rafts of lumber were torn from their fastenings and borne off by the turbid waters. Six bridges spanning Pine Creek, a bridge at Deer Creek, a township bridge at Squaw Run, and one at Turtle Creek, were destroyed, while a bridge of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, opposite Fairport, was badly damaged, as were many others. The canal is likewise much injured, and will require some days to repair.—All the railroads are more or less damaged, but the travel on all has been uninterrupted. The most serious loss was on the Pennsylvania Railroad, where the abutments of the bridge over the Big Sewickly were washed away, and the whole structure fell. Much injury has been done to private property, but happily, so far as known, no lives have been lost.

HORACE GREELEY IN PRISON. Mr. Greeley writes to the Tribune an entertaining account of his nearly three days confinement in the famous "Maison de Detention," or Prison for Debtors, in the Rue de Clichy, Paris. He submitted to his fate in the most philosophical manner possible. Mr. Greeley was arrested at the suit of Mons. Lechesne, a sculptor, who sent a statue to the New York exhibition, and he affirmed that it had been broken, and he could not get it back. He laid his damages at $2500, and sued Mr. Greeley as a director of the Crystal Palace Association. The tribunal, on a statement of the facts in the case, discharged Mr. Greeley at once.

Mr. Greeley says that the only American confined in Clichy was a gentleman from Boston, who would probably be liberated soon, through the instrumentality of American frends in Paris.

THAT DIAMOND SNUFF BOX. The diamond snuff box, sent by the Emperor Napoleon to an old friend and former confrere of his in this city, was yesterday sold at auction, under an execution, for $800. The gentleman to whom it was sent, is Mr. Louis A. Depau. He is a son-in-law of Col. Thorn of this city, and the husband of his wife's sister is the Baron or Count de St. Pierre, Equerry to the Emperor, whose wife was one of the Empress Eugenie's first maids of honor. Mr. Depau took his yacht, the Sylvia, over to Europe a year ago, and unsuccessfully contended for a prize in the British regatta.—Mr. Depau will take legal means to recover his valuable present, which was intercepted. He resides at New Rochelle.

[Corres. Albany Express.

MORE ARRESTS OF RECRUITING AGENTS.—*New York, June 24.* Baron Frederick E. M. Von Carstenan, a captain in the English service in Canada, Count DeBongarde, formerly a general in the French service under Napoleon, Mr. Maximilian Augustus Thoman, and Lieut. Peter Jorganson of the English army, were arrested yesterday upon warrants issued by the U. S. Commissioner, wherein they stand charged with enlisting recruits for the British army. They were committed for examination, but were subsequently liberated on bail.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW IN NEW YORK. The new liquor law of New York goes into effect on the 4th of July. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that a rumor has prevailed within the last few days, that the State Executive contemplates issuing orders for a large military force to be under arms in that city on the Fourth of July, for the purpose of enforcing to its utmost extent the Prohibitory Liquor Law. This report has reached the Mayor in so tangible a shape that he has deemed it incumbent on him to address a letter of inquiry and remonstrance to the Governor.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

The steamship St. Louis arrived at New York from Havre, on Tuesday of last week, bringing four days later advices from Europe. The news is of considerable interest.

GREAT BRITAIN. Both Houses of Parliament met on the 4th inst., after Whitsuntide and Derby Races. In the House of Lords the newspaper stamp duty passed through committee.

In the House of Commons the adjourned debate on the conduct and policy of the war was resumed, and after a somewhat lengthened debate, was again adjourned. Mr. Milner Gibson considering the Turkish territory now intact and safe, condemned the persistance in a war, which he described as of indefinite extent, and only pursued in the vain desire of military glory.

Sir W. Molesworth denounced the temptations which had been presented for the conclusion of a recreant peace, and contended that the safety, as well as the glory of the British Empire would be perilled by any signs of cowardice, or surrender of the high principles, which constitute the real bond of union amongst the scattered elements of the English National grandeur.

The crops throughout Great Britain were very promising.

SPAIN. The Carlist insurrection in Spain, although it has terribly frightened the government, appears a contemptible affair; and we read of numerous "engagements" in which perhaps only one man was killed, and two or three others taken prisoners.

Orders have been sent to the chiefs of columns in Arragon to shoot all the sergeants, and to decimate the private soldiers, who have deserted to the Carlists.

A despatch from Gen. Gerrea, dated May 31, announces the total defeat of the Carlist bands in Lower Arragon.

On May 30th, (the latest date,) we learn that the accounts from the "scene of insurrection" were on the whole more favorable.

THE WAR NEWS. Scarcely had the Atlantic left Liverpool with the news of the great successes which had taken place on the part of the allies against the Russians, than further intelligence in reference to their position in the Sea of Azof reached England. From a despatch which has been received at the admiralty from Sir E. Lyons, dated Kerch, 31st May, it appears that the squadron in the Sea of Azof appeared before Genitchi, and landed a body of seamen and marines; and after driving the Russian force from the place had destroyed all the forts and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. Only one man was wounded since entering the Sea of Azof. Four steamers of war and 240 vessels, employed in conveying troops to the Russian army in the Crimea have been destroyed.

The Moniteur of the 4th inst. furnishes the following from Gen. Pellissier to the minister of war:—

Crimea, June 1. We have sprung two mines in front of the Flagstaff Battery. The second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy. In the ravine of Careen Bay, in advance of our works, our engineers discovered a transverse line of 24 cubic cases filled with gunpowder, each 40 centimeters thick on the inside, placed at equal distances, and buried just beneath the sod—each containing 1.15 of a kilogramme of powder, is covered with a fulminating apparatus, which would explode by the simple pressure of the foot. These cases have been taken up by the English.

Later advices from the Sea of Azof, state that the steam flotilla of the allies had destroyed above 200 vessels, and 6,000,000 rations of corn and flour, destined for the Russian army at Sebastopol.

The conferences at Vienna were formally closed at a late sitting held on the 4th inst.

The London Morning Herald, in a despatch dated 2d inst., states that the allies had taken the town of Genitchi, at the mouth of the Putrid Sea, burned a month's rations of the whole Russian army, and destroyed the shipping.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated 29th ult., state that the allies have occupied Kertch, but have not pushed inwards. He reports that in consequence of the measures which he has taken, the allies will not be able to cut off the communication of the Russian army.

The Fort Gazette, of Frankfort, publishes a despatch from Odessa, to the effect that the Russians are raising batteries to command the channel near Genitchi, which connects the Putrid Sea with the Sea of Azof. Another despatch says that Gen. Gortschakoff had arrived at Perekop with his division of four infantry regiments, each 3600 strong.

Gen. Grosenhailm had also arrived at Perekop with his light cavalry division, the third, consisting of four regiments, each 960 strong. These figures will give Prince Gortschakoff a reinforcement of 18,000 men, and which more exact information will probably reduce.

Letters from Berlin to the 1st inst., state that the successes of the allies in the Sea of Azof, have made a deep impression there. It is observed that the large portion of cavalry in the Russian army will cause the stoppage of supplies in the countries of the Don, to be felt with peculiar pressure by the enemy.

On the 23d ult., there were 190 cases of cholera at St. Petersburgh.

News from Kertch to the 3d inst., states that everything was going on satisfactorily.

Soujak Kale was evacuated by the Russians on the 28th of May. They burned the principal buildings, and abandoned sixty guns, and six mortars, having first rendered them unserviceable.

The London Times has received the following despatch from their Vienna correspondent, dated Galatz June 1st: "There was a great fire last night in the artillery and cavalry stable, close to the ammunition depot. The Austrian garrison succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but 103 horses were burned."

The Cholera is said to have appeared in the Austrian army at Gallacia.

A letter received from the French camp before Sebastopol, and dated May 22d, states that the allies were on the eve of great events, that everything was prepared, that the last arrangements had been made in a council of war, at which Generals Canrobert, Pellisier, Bosquet, Lord Raglan, Omar Pacha, Brown, Della Marmora, and Admirals Bruat and Lyons were present.

All the reinforcements had come up, making the French army amount to 200,000 men.

A telegraphic despatch from Cajhare, announces the death of the Bey of Tunis on the night of the 1st of June. His successor and cousin, Sidi Mahomed Bey, ascended the throne without obstacle.

LATER.—ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, 9th inst., arrived at Halifax on Wednesday of last week. Her news is three days later than the above.—We make the following summary:—

NEGOTIATIONS. The conferences of Vienna have been formally closed. The closing emanated from the Western powers, and the negotiations for peace are not likely to be renewed, unless Russia shall apply to Austria for her good offices.

Prussian correspondence says that Austria considers herself released from all engagements to the Western powers, the latter having refused to conclude peace on reasonable terms. Austria, however, still professes herself the ally of France and England, but subject to article one of the treaty of December 2d, which says: "The high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right of proposing, according to circumstances, such conditions as they may judge necessary for the general interests of Europe." Of this right Austria takes advantage.

The Vienna official papers state that, although the conferences are closed, Russian plenipotentiaries have the Austrian propositions under consideration, and that Austria is still desirous to effect a mediation. Meantime, the military commissioners of France and England have left Vienna.

The appointment of Baron Mandesstrom as special Russian envoy to Vienna is announced, and considered as important, his supposed object being to avail himself of the present neutrality of Austria, to effect an armed neutrality among the central powers of Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN. In Parliament, the adjourned debate on the war was resumed, and ended, after a protracted discussion, in Sir Francis Baring's motion being permitted to pass nem. con., namely: that this house having seen with regret, that the conferences of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to Her Majesty in the prosecution of the war, until she shall, in conjunction with her Allies, obtain for the country a safe and honorable peace.

Mr. Roebuck's committee had held a meeting to compare their reports. Messrs. Roebuck, Drummond, Packington, and Lord Seymour, each submitted drafts. Lord Seymour's was taken as the basis for the report to be prepared for Parliament.

Sir Joseph Paxton proposed to Parliament the erection of a magnificent boulevard around London, eleven miles long, costing £32,000,000.

The Imperatrice, a steamer of the Liverpool Brazilian line, used as a transport, was wrecked in the Downs after a collision.

Gavazzi intends returning to America.

FRANCE. A decree extends the free importation of breadstuffs to England for the present year.

The King of Sardinia will probably meet Queen Victoria in Paris next August; perhaps also the Sultan will come.

The Lord Mayor of London is visiting the Prefect of the Seine.

The Exposition becomes more flourishing.

SPAIN. The Government represents the Carlist insurrection as entirely suppressed, but the province of Catalonia is placed in a state of siege, and troops continue to leave Madrid, leading to the inference that trouble still exists. There has been a break up in the Spanish Ministry, Madoz, Lugano, Buzurago, Aguierre, and Santa Cruz having resigned, and are now succeeded by Bruel, Martinez Zabala, Fuente, Andros, and Huelver.

A compulsory loan of 200,000,000 reals in anticipated taxes is imposed.

ITALY. Maximilian, the brother of the Emperor of Austria, had a private interview with the Pope and the King of Naples, causing considerable speculation as to his object. Numerous political arrests were made in the Roman States and Piedmont.

GERMANY. The citizens of Hamburg have rejected the new constitution proposed by the Senate.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK. *Paris, June* 6. It is very generally stated in political circles here that overtures have been made by the French and English governments to the Cabinets of Stockholm and Copenhagen, to bring them to abandon their neutrality, and join the allies against Russia. According to the Journal des Debats, those two powers are bound together by a convention to come to the same decision on this subject. In consequence, the proposals of France and England were simultaneously laid before the two governments. Sweden is reported to have answered that she could not enter into the proposed alliance unless guarantees for her future security were given her—such, for instance, as a treaty by which the Western Powers would engage to protect and defend her, by keeping up around her coasts forces sufficient to keep in check those of Russia, for a period of ten years.

TURKEY. Changes have occurred in the Turkish Cabinet. Riza Pacha has been dismissed. Mehemet Rachdi succeeds him as Seraskier.—Darbaar Pacha, General of the Imperial Guard, was also dismissed, and Selim Pacha appointed. The Captain Pacha is threatened.

No answer was yet received to the remonstrances sent home by Lord Stratford against M. Benedetti, the French Charge. It was Benedetti who effected the fall of Redschid Pacha, because Redschid was under English influence. Napoleon has approved of Benedetti's proceedings, and appointed him nominal Minister to Persia, a step of promotion, but it does not remove him from Constantinople. Some see in this the commencement of larger differences between France and England. Meantime, Lord Stratford is laboring for Redschid's restoration to power.

THE WAR. A general bombardment of Sebastopol was re-commenced on the 6th of June, the results of which are not yet known.

The war news by this arrival consists mostly of details of previous government telegraphs.—The details are to hand of the affair before Sebastopol on the night of the 22d of May, but the main facts were previously known. They show gallantry on the part of the French, but also show that the victory was not in reality a further success, but merely a successful attempt to destroy very dangerous works which the Russians had erected in front of their defense, and which would have outflanked the French attack.

The Russian plan was to unite all their ambuscade by a line of gabions, connected by a continuous covered way with their present defense, to enclose, in fact, an entirely new space of grounds.

The French plan was to carry this new defense, and to transform it into a French position, which was accomplished with immense loss.—General Pellissier gave to the engagement the proportions of a battle. General Pellissier's dispatch is quite interesting.

Details are also received of the allied advance on Tchernaya. The Allied force numbered 20,000, French, Sardinians and Turks. The Russians made no opposition, but retired with their guns. The condition of the grounds shows that the Russians never intended to maintain the position.

New reconnoisances had been made, and a further advance was expected. Telegraphic accounts indicate that the Allies are yet on their own side of the river.

Details are received likewise of the capture of Kertch. The invading force numbered nearly 20,000, namely, 10,000 French, 5,000 Turks, and 3500 English in numerous steamers. The expedition entered the straits of Kertch on Thursday the 24th, and commenced firing upon the forts of Ambalaki, the garrison of which speedily abandoned the place, having previously blown up the magazines. The gun boats of the Allied forces silenced the Pauloviskaya battery, and burned some Russian boats, and small craft.—The garrison of Kertch, and Yenikale, variously estimated from 2 to 10,000 strong, were seen to leave and fall back into the interior by the Southern road. Meantime, the Allies landed, without opposition at Ambalaki, where they bivouacked for the night, and on the next morning moved on towards Kertch. The gun boats were all the time occupied in scouring the Tamanskoi Gulf, and in reducing the fort on the sand bank. All the inhabitants had fled, many houses were on fire, and by Friday, at 3 o'clock, the empty cities of Kertch and Yenikale were in the hands of the Allies, and a steam flotilla immediately entered the Sea of Azof.

Last winter's tempests having swept away the forty ships sunk by the Russians across the strait, the allies found 17,000 tuns of coal at Kertch and 50 dismounted guns, but no powder or stores. The total number of vessels burned by the allies comes up to 240. The intention is to fortify Yenikale, and garrison it by the Turks, but not to hold Kertch.

The steamers of light draft are cruising as near as possible to Taganroy, and gunboats, yet lighter, are being prepared.

Considerable discrepancy exists in the accounts of the allied proceedings at Genitschek.

Sydney Herbert, in Parliament, on the 8th, expressly said that the press draw inferences from the successes that are not justified by the facts, for editorials speak as if Arabat and Genitschek are already taken, but although the Allies have bombarded the one, and destroyed the stores at the other place, we are not yet in possession of them, and it must not therefore be thought that we are masters of the Putrid sea.

Gortschakoff telegraphs, June 3d, to St. Petersburg, that the Allies had left Genitschek, and that part of the burned stores would be saved. The Allied steamers afterwards visited Arabat, and destroyed some merchant ships.

General Wraugh remains at Argdintscha. The allies have made no movement towarks the interior of the Peninsula of Kertch.

Cracow letters report that the insurrection in the Ukraine is not yet suppressed. The discontent of the people is chiefly directed against the prists, as agents of the government.

New political combinations are springing up. The London Times at present is echoing that the government is all for war, but argues that any prospect of a new invasion of the Principalities by Russia is extremely remote. It will be long before Russia recovers strength for a great operation of offensive war, and to cross the Pruth would be to give a *casus belli* to Austria, and probably to the rest of Germany. Hence the Times advises to unite Moldavia and Wallachia into one independant State, and in five years it would have become strong enough to resist invasion and act as a barrier between Russia and Turkey.

LATEST. Lord Raglan telegraphs:—"Evening of the 8th. The Mamelon and White Towers are taken by the French. Loss not known. Utmost gallantry displayed by all concerned."

THE BALTIC. The British and French fleets were on June 4th close on Cronstadt.

Admiral Dundas had made a reconnoisance of the new fortifications that had been erected since last year.

Several timber laden vessels had been captured by the Allies.

Americans have recently made money by running cargoes of salt to the Russian Baltic ports, but the speculation is now dangerous.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES IN FRANCE.—The enterprise of the American people is illustrated by the rapidity with which American inventions are introduced and patented in the various countries of Europe and made the means of opening for the inventor or proprietor a way to honor and fortune. It is said that at the present time no less than three patent American sewing machines are manufactured in France. The rights were sold at very high prices by the owners, and the manufacturers who purchased them are making large profits by their sales. It has been found very difficult to accustom the French workmen to the use of these machines, and a Parisian letter-writer says that it is curious to see with what wonder and astonishment they watch the machine in the hands of Miss Ames, a New York lady in the employ of the French Government, and who is celebrated for her dexterity with these instruments. This lady, who made at the war office, in the space of six hours, one hundred pairs of soldiers' pantaloons, and who has worked the machine in the presence of the Emperor at the Tuileries, is regarded by the French as a curiosity from the New World, and wherever the Government Agent, M. Dusartov, carries her and her favorite machine, she is the centre of astonished crowds of officers and dignitaries, who make her presents without number. She receives a salary of 750 francs a month from the Government to superintend the manufacture of the machines employed in the Government service, to put them into operation, and to oversee the soldiers who are *trying* to work them.

THE MAMMOTH STEAMER LEVIATHAN. The two largest steamers afloat in Great Britain at the present time, are the Simla and the Himalaya. They are 328 feet in length, or thereabouts.—The new steamer, however, the "Leviathan," will be 680 feet in length. The screw will be combined with the paddle, worked by engines, and although nominally at 2600 horse power, she will in reality be capable of being worked up to 10,000 horse power. The London Morning Chronicle, in describing her, says that to guard against accidents at sea, to machinery, and to prevent any detention from such a cause, the paddle-wheels will not only be perfectly distinct from each other in their working, but each will be set in motion by several sets of machinery of superabundant power, so that at all times derangements, or cleaning of one or two cylinders or boilers, will not interfere with the progress of the ship. Steam will be the sole propelling power, no canvas being contemplated in this vessel. In fixing the great size of the Leviathan, its projector believes that he has obtained the elements of a speed hitherto unknown in ocean-going steamers. It is confidently predicted that by the great length of the Leviathan, she will be enabled to pass through the water at an average speed in all weathers of fifteen knots an hour, with a smaller power in proportion to tonnage, than ordinary vessels now require to make ten knots. The contract speed of most ocean mail carrying steamers is eight knots.

SINGULAR DISEASE. A very extraordinary disease has lately made its appearance in a few families in this city—some of them eminent in wealth and position—which has confounded our physicians, because of its novelty. At first they classed it under the head of erysipelas, but as it would not bear that classification, some of them have given it the name of "the plague." It appears at first in some discolored spot, say on the face, and extending, without suppuration, it soon destroys life, as if by a general mortification. If suppuration takes place, it passes off; but if not, death is sure to follow. There is no contagion about it, and it is not epidemic in any form.

One or two physicians have resorted to the knife, and cut out the plague spot on its first appearance, and so have saved life. Fever and delirium attend the progress of the disease, if "the spot" is left to spread. Such is our information; but as we have seen no case with our own eyes—and if we had, should not be able to describe it scientifically—what we say must be taken with this understanding.

It is not the plague, for it is not contagious or epidemic. But what is it? The plague may be imported, nay, has been imported, into the south of France, from Turkey; but it may be some new disease, which, like the cholera, is to destroy the human race. We should be obliged to some medical man for some scientific or more specific account of the disease. [N. Y. Express, June 19.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES. We learn from the Washington Star that preparations are now being made at the Smithsonian Institution for the annual distribution of American publications to the various societies and libraries in Europe and Asia with which it is in correspondence. It takes charge of any works that may be sent by authors or societies for these foreign institutions, and sends them with its own publications, which forms the basis of the greatest system of international exchange now carried on, being more extensive and regular than Mr. Vattemare's with which it has no connection. The British, German, and other Governments admit all the Smithsonian packages free of duty, and without examination, and they are taken charge of by efficient agents in London, Paris, Leipsic, and elsewhere, and reach their destination without delay. Authors of scientific works have often desired ready means of placing their contributions to science in the hands of European savans and learned societies, and the Smithsonian Institution has now perfected a system which accomplishes all that could be desired in this way, free of expense to the sender.

INCREASE OF SALMON. Mr. Henry W. Herbert has published an article in the Newark Daily Advertiser upon the importance of restocking our rivers with salmon. He thinks that by the aid which State laws could afford by protecting the experiment it would be entirely successful. The New Jersey Natural History Society have appointed a committee to inquire into the subject. As similar experiments have succeeded abroad there seems to be no reason to doubt the feasibility of the scheme here. In the river Foyle, in Ireland, by a proper system of protection the amount of salmon taken was raised from an average of 43 tons annually, in 1823 to that of 300 tons in 1842. In the river Newport, also in Ireland, the annual take was increased from half a ton of fish to eight tons of salmon and three tons of white trout.

SHIPMENT OF DEAD CHINAMEN. The ship Sunny South cleared yesterday for China, having on board the dead bodies of seventy Chinamen. It appears there is a company of Chinamen in this city doing quite an extensive business in disinterring and shipping the dead bodies of their countrymen to the order of the relatives of the deceased in China. The cost of the operation is about fifty dollars—a sum willingly expended by the wealthier class of Chinese, who consider it a duty, as well as a privilege, to pay this tribute of respect to the remains of deceased relatives. [San Francisco Herald, May 15.

TELEGRAPH IN MEXICO. A line of magnetic telegraph is now in course of construction in Mexico, from Leon to Manzanilla, and when it is finished, the communication by telegraph will be complete from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as Manzanilla is a port on the latter ocean, and the telegraph is already in operation from Vera Cruz to Leon. When the whole line across the continent is in operation, California news may be transmitted to New Orleans, and thence all over the Union in eight days.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.
Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$11 00 @ 14 00	Round Hogs,	$7 00 @	8 00
Corn Meal,	1 42 @ 1 50	Clear Salt Pork,	10 @	12
Rye Meal	1 75 @ 2 00	Lamb,	7 @	9
Wheat,	3 00 @ 3 25	Turkey,	10 @	12
Rye,	0 00 @ 0 00	Chickens,	8 @	10
Corn,	1 25 @ 1 30	Geese,	8 @	10
Beans,	2 75 @ 3 00	Clover Seed,	12 @	17
Oats,	60 @ 65	Herd's Grass,	4 25 @	4 50
Potatoes,	65 @ 70	Red Top,	1 10 @	1 25
Dried Apples	6 @ 8	Flax Seed,	1 00 @	1 10
Cooking Apples,	00 @ 00	Hay	14 00 @	16 50
Winter do.,	75 @ 80	Lime,	1 00 @	1 05
Butter,	15 @ 20	Fleece Wool,	25 @	30
Cheese,	12 @ 13	Pulled do.,	28 @	30
Eggs,	15 @ 16	Lambskins,	25 @	40
Lard,	12 @ 14	Hides,	5 @	5

BRIGHTON MARKET, June 21.

At Market 790 Beef Cattle, 2800 Sheep, and 1675 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $9 75 @ 10 00; first quality $9 25 @ $9 50; second $8 25 @ $8 75; third $8 00.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales from $85 to $140

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $20 to $65.

SHEEP.—Sales from $3 00 to $6 50.

SWINE.—At retail, from 7c to 8c.

BOSTON MARKET, June 23.

FLOUR.—Western superfine, $9 50; fancy, $10 25; Genesee Extra, $11 50 @ $12 75.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at $1 12, and White at $1 08. Oats, 65 @ 00c. Rye, in lots, $1 78.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $24 ℔ ton, cash.

HAYES' ALLIED OINTMENT, And Humor Syrup,

Is the best Medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of all Humors.

It has stood the test of more than seven years; and in offering it to the public we are not ignorant of its operation. We know it to be the greatest *Alleviator of Pain and Suffering* to those afflicted with any kind of humor, and really one of the greatest blessings to mankind ever before the public.

HAYES' PILE OINTMENT,

A certain cure for Piles and all External Irritations. Directions on the bottles. Price, $1. Prepared by Dr E. D. HAYES, and sold wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. KENT, General Agent for the United States and Canadas, Nos. 5 & 6 Appleton Block, Lawrence St., Lawrence, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by H. H. HAY, Portland; WM. BLACK, J. S. MANLEY, Augusta; GUILD & HARLOW, Bangor; WM. DYER, Waterville; J. C. ... 1y17

Consumptive Cough and General Debility Cured.

BOSTON, June 1, 1854.

Dr. Wilber,—Dear Sir,—Last spring I was afflicted with a severe cough, which had so completely prostrated me, that I was unable to leave my room. My friends considered me in a decline; but hearing of your Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, I sent and purchased a bottle and commenced trying it. I began to perceive its beneficial effects, and am happy to say that after using it two months I have entirely recovered—my cough having left me and my strength returned. Respectfully yours, MARY WILLIAMS.

Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured only by ALEX. W. WILBER, Chemist, 166 Court St., Boston. For sale in Portland by H. H. Hay, Edward Mason, Oxnard & Co., J. Durgin & Co.; in Bangor by Ingraham & Fuller; Bath by A. G. Page. 1y51

Instead of using "HOWE'S COUGH CANDY," get one of HOWE'S DAGUERREOTYPES. It will do you more good than all the cough candy in existence. Remember the place—Howe's Miniature House, opposite the Stanley House. He can't be beat—remember this, also. 24tf

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, 21st inst., by Rev. O. B. Cheney, Mr. CHAS. H. BLANCHARD to Miss MARY P. LEIGHTON, both of Chelsea; 17th inst., by Rev. J. H Ingraham, Mr. JOSEPH BROWN to Miss MARIA J. BARTLETT, both of this city.

In Windsor, by Thomas C. Davis, Esq., Mr. THOMAS YOUNG to Mrs. MARTHA WILLEY of Warren.

In Hampden 14th inst., by Rev. J. K. Mason, Rev. STEPHEN TITCOMB, recently ordained and settled as pastor over the Congregationalist church and society in Weld, to Miss HARRIET ELLIS of Hampden, daughter of the late Rev. Manning Ellis of Brooksville.

In Topsham, 13th inst., by Rev. James M. Palmer, Mr. CHARLES L. HALEY, Esq., of Barbadoes, W. I., to Miss MARY A. TIBBETTS of Topsham.

In Auburn, 18th inst., by Rev. A. J. Nelson, Mr. CHANDLER KNOX to Miss ELLEN TEAGUE, both of Lewiston.

In Bath, 12th inst., Mr. JOHN H. THOMAS to Miss MARY JORDAN, both of Bath.

In Belfast, 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Farnsworth, Hon. THOS. M. MORROW to Miss SARAH P. LENNAN, both of Searsmont.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore
And the race of immortals begun.

In Baltimore, Md., 15th inst., at the residence of his son, JAMES BRAINERD, formerly of Winthrop, aged 71.

In Winthrop, Mrs. ELIZA ANN ALBEE, aged 43.

In Wilton, 1st inst., THANKFUL POWERS, wife of Homer Powers, aged 66.

In Sidney, 21st inst., EDWARD UPHAM of Gardiner, aged 23.

In Waterville, May 21, of consumption, HARRIET AUGUSTA ALDEN, daughter of the late Daniel Alden, aged 17 years and 8 months.

In Cornville, 19th inst., JOHN BARKER, aged 27.

In Waterville, JOSEPH SEAVEY, formerly of Unity, aged 78 years.

In Palmyra, LUCIA JUDKINS, aged 24.

In Topsham, 13th inst., Mrs. MARY HOLBROOK, aged 63 years.

In Brunswick, 21st inst., V. G. COLBY, in the 40th year of his age.

In Durham, May 24, ESTHER C. HARMON, daughter of Capt. Francis and Huldah Harmon, aged 19 years and 9 months.

In New Orleans, 26th ult., MARGARET H. FAIRBANKS, widow of the late Capt Alexander T. Fairbanks of Brunswick aged 26.

In Lewiston, 11th inst., MARTHA A. JONES, daughter of Levi and Hannah Jones, aged 20 years and 10 months.

In Livermore, 18th inst., of consumption, WILLIAM W. ROWELL, formerly of Gardiner, aged about 28.

In Skowhegan, 13th inst., JEREMIAH WEBB, aged 39.

In Freeport, 13th inst., DEBORAH N. PORTER, widow of Capt. Joseph Porter, and a native of Rochester, Mass., aged 60 years.

In California, by drowning, while crossing the river Yuba, PETER OSGOOD, son of the late Peter Osgood of Palermo, Me., aged 22.

CORN! CORN!!

6000 BUSHELS Maryland Yellow Corn to arrive per "sch. Excelsior." For sale by CHAS. H. MULLIKEN, Store one door north of the Post Office.
Augusta, June 26, 1855. 27

NEW ILLUSTRATED AND EMBELLISHED
Railroad, Township, and Topographical MAP OF MAINE, PUBLISHED BY J. B. MANSFIELD, BANGOR, MAINE.

THIS magnificent and elaborate Map, that has been for the last two years progressing, under the auspices of two of the best Engravers in the country, as well as of distinguished Surveyors and Engineers, is now approaching completion, and will soon be ready for delivery to subscribers. In point of execution its artistic merits are such as to challenge the admiration of all. In point of accuracy and minutiæ of detail, it is the only Map that can claim to be reliable.

The large scale adopted by the author, the distinctness with which the great natural features of the State are depicted, and with the truthfulness of its geographical context, adapt it peculiarly to the wants of all interested in commerce, internal trade, and general business throughout the State.

But what gives it its peculiar value, and should secure it a place in every private dwelling and public house in the State, is the fullness and correctness with which it presents to the eye every Town and County, with their respective boundaries according to the latest authorities. Every principal Road, Stream, Lake and Mountain, every Railroad with every Station upon it, every proposed Railroad, and all other projected public works. The situation of Towns, Cities, Villages and Post Offices, with the population, valuation, number of Farms, Manufacturing Establishments in every County in the State, and many other prominent facts in our political and industrial economy.

No resident at all interested in the progress of the State, can well do without this Map, which so faithfully reflects the actual condition of the country with which he is identified.

Sold *only* by subscription at $3.00 per copy. An agent will visit every town, and give all, who desire, an opportunity to purchase a copy of the above described Map.

A few Agents wanted.

All communications addressed to the Publisher, at Bangor, will be promptly attended to. 6w27

Notice of Foreclosure.

AS assignee of a mortgage deed given by ALFRED REDINGTON to WILLIAM EMMONS, dated March 6, 1846, of a piece of land situate in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, east side of the Kennebec river, between the west side of the street leading to the U. S. Arsenal and said river, and of the notes secured by said mortgage deed, as well as the land conveyed by said deed, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, book 147, page 359, to which reference is to be had, and by assignments to me made, I claim to hold said premises and notes. I do hereby declare that the condition of said mortgage is broken, and that said notes are unpaid, and I do by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided, give notice that I claim to hold said premises for the breach of said condition, and to foreclose said mortgaged premises therefor. JACOB HANKS.
Augusta, June 19, 1855. 27

CONCERT HALL FOR SALE.

FOR sale, at a great bargain, CONCERT HALL and land. A small part down, the balance in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. For particulars enquire of ABNER FOGG, Augusta.
June 26, 1855. 27

DENTISTRY.

J. K. LINCOLN, late of Biddeford, offers his professional services to the citizens of Augusta and vicinity. Office and residence corner State and Bridge Streets.
Augusta, June 25, 1855. 4t27

500---500.

WANTED—500 good COAT MAKERS, to make Boston Clothing, to whom constant employment, cash and liberal prices will be paid by D. L. & N. S. GARDINER.
Hallowell, June 26, 1855. 27

THRESHING MACHINES.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture "PITTS' DOUBLE HORSE POWER," and "PITTS' PATENT SEPARATOR," at their shop, near the R. R. Depot, in Winthrop.

Since the last season they have made such valuable improvements as will increase their durability and perfect their operation, and they now offer them to the public as the best Machines for threshing and cleaning grain yet invented.

They have been in constant use, (during the threshing season,) for eighteen years, and the annually increasing demand, is a sufficient recommendation of their merits.
BENJAMIN & CO.
Winthrop, June 25, 1855. 27tf

GREAT INDUCEMENT TO PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING.

THE subscribers have just added to their already large stock, Fifteen Hundred Dollars' worth of Ready Made Clothing, purchased from a BANKRUPT STOCK, in Boston, at a great discount from the Wholesale cost; the advantage of which they propose to give to their customers on sale. Their stock is now the largest and the most desirable from which to select, that can be found on the Kennebec. All persons in want of any article in the Clothing Line will find it much for their own interest to give us a call.

They also have a choice assortment of

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Doeskins, Vestings, and Trimmings,

which they will sell by the Pattern or make into Garments in the most approved Styles at low prices.

CUTTING done to be made out of the shop and warranted to suit. D. L. & N. S. GARDINER.
Hallowell, June 26, 1855. 27

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between and under the firm of HAYWARD & ROBBINS, Oil Carpet Manufacturers, is this day dissolved. G. A. HAYWARD, C. S. ROBBINS.
Winthrop, June 25, 1855. 27

SUPERIOR PREMIUM STARCH, just received, and for sale by 23 EBEN FULLER.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!
Profitable and Honorable Employment!

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day:—indeed some of the agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, (postage paid,) WM. A. KINSLER,
*3w27 Box 1228, Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

WOE TO THE BED BUGS!
Forty Thousand Slain in One Night!

The only sure exterminator of these *Bloody Rascals* is **DEAD SHOT.**

If your house is old and the ceiling full of them, touch a little into the cracks and crevices of the ceiling, as well as the bedsteads, and the work is done,—the battle ended,—the destruction complete.

In the use of the Dead Shot, there is no poisonous dust rising whenever you make the bed or sweep the room,—as is always the case after having used Corrosive Sublimate dissolved in Alcohol.

C. W. ATWELL, under U. S. Hotel, Portland, General Agent for Maine; and sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. 27tf

Why don't you cure yourself by using DR. ORDWAY'S HUMOR DISCOVERY.

SICK and Nervous Headache, and Periodical Sick Headache, are cured by the use of from one to four bottles. Kidney Complaints are relieved, and a permanent cure effected, by this, sooner than by any other known remedy.

Mercurial Diseases, Veneral Diseases, &c., are cured by this medicine, with greater ease and more certainty than by any medicine yet discovered.

Ladies suffering from any irregularity, will find this the best medicine they can possibly use; as from its qualities as a Purifier of the blood, and a renovator of the system, it will sooner restore them to health, than any other known remedy.

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, under U. S. Hotel, Portland, general agent for Maine; and sold by Druggists and dealers in Medicine everywhere. 27tf

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of June, A. D. 1855, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of ELIZABETH BACHELLER, late of Fayette, in said County, deceased, having been presented by DANIEL BACHELLER, the Executor therein named, for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.*
True copy. Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.* 27

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

HIRAM A. ROLLINS, Executor of the last will and testament of JAS. O. ROLLINS, late of Vassalboro', in said county, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* *27

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

JOSEPH W. ROBINSON, Administrator on the Estate of WILLIAM BUKER, late of Litchfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
A true copy. Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.* *27

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

ASA AXTELL, Jr., Guardian of RUTH B. YEATON, of Belgrade, in said County, minor, having presented his final account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County on the fourth Monday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 27

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

WHEREAS, the Commissioners appointed to set out to LUCY V. BELCHER, widow of ALEX. BELCHER, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, her dower in the real estate of which the said Alexander Belcher died seized, have made return of their doings into the Probate Office in said County:

ORDERED, That notice be given to the heirs at law and all others interested in said estate, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the report of said Commissioners should not be accepted.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.*
A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 27

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of *GEORGE PACKARD, late of Augusta,* in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to LUTHER PACKARD.
June 11, 1855. 26

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of *GUSTAVUS B. JUDKINS, late of Albion,* in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to HIRAM JUDKINS.
February 26, 1855. 26

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

JOSEPH TILTON, Executor of the last will and testament of JOSIAH TILTON, late of Monmouth, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance; and also, his private account against said estate:

ORDERED, That said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 26

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

ELISHA MOSHER, Administrator on the Estate of WILLIAM MOSHER, late of China, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 26

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D. 1855, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of WILLIAM GARDNER, late of Vassalboro', in said County, deceased, having been presented by JETHRO GARDNER, the Executor therein named, for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.*
A true copy. Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.* 26

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of *PATTY COBB, late of Winthrop,* in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to JONATHAN L. STANLEY.
June 11, 1855. 26

PREPARE FOR HAYING.

25 DOZ. "North Wayne" Cast Steel and German Steel Scythes;
20 doz. Wilton do. do.
10 " Phillips, Messer & Colby's do. do.
5 " Waterville do. do.
50 " Louis Hobbs' Hand Rakes;
20 " A. French's do. do.
25 " do. very cheap;
10 " Hand Drag Rakes;
35 " Patent Improved Scythe Snaths;
10 " old style do. do. cheap;
10 Gross Scythe Stones and Rifles;

Just received, and for sale at the lowest manufacturers' prices, by S. S. BROOKS.
Augusta, June 11, 1855. 25

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

WITH the experience of the past year the manufacturers have made important improvements in these Mowers, and in some respects made them more durable and perfect. The entire frame work and finger bar is made of wrought iron, instead of wood, which adds much to the strength and permanence of the Machine, while the weight is reduced about 200 lbs. The price of the one horse Mower is $90; of the two horse Mowers $100 and $115. And we will deliver them at any station at these prices, adding freight. All orders or enquiries promptly answered, and circulars, giving full description of the Mowers, with testimonials from some of the most practical farmers in New England, who have used them, forwarded, on application to JOHN MEANS & SON, Market Sqr. Augusta.
March, 1844. 3m14

SHOP TO LET IN WINTHROP.

THE subscriber has a very convenient SHOP to let cheap. It is in the central part of the village, and would be an excellent stand for a wheelwright, painter, or carriage builder.
June 20, 1855. 3w25 P. H. ALBEE.

TAXES.
City of Augusta, June 6th, 1855.

THE TAX BILLS for the year 1855, have this day been committed to me for collection. By an order of the City Council, a discount of eight per cent will be made on all Taxes paid within thirty days from this date, and four per cent on all paid within ninety days from same date.
6w24 W. F. HALLETT, Treas. & Coll.

Two Distinct Companies.
MENAGERIE & CIRCUS.
S. B. HOWES, PROPRIETOR.
With the Celebrated Original
GENERAL TOM THUMB!
Will exhibit at
WINTHROP, MONDAY, July 9th;
WATERVILLE, TUESDAY, July 10th;
AUGUSTA, WEDNESDAY, July 11th.
Admission, Box, 25 Cents. Reserved Seats, 25 Cents. Children under 8 years of age, half price. No money will be taken at the doors.

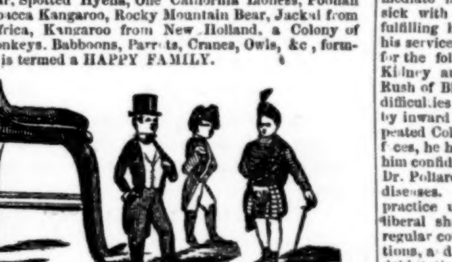
THE MENAGERIE DEPARTMENT

consists of a Beautiful and Rare Collection of WILD BEASTS and BIRDS from all parts of the world.

The TWO PERFORMING ELEPHANTS will be introduced by their keeper, and go through many sagacious performances.

MR. PARKER, the celebrated Tamer of Wild Beasts will enter the Den of Lions and other trained animals in presence of the audience at 3 o'clock, previous to to the commencement of the Equestrian Performances.

The following are some of the Animals in this collection: African Lion and Lioness, Numidian Lion, Asiatic Lioness, Brazilian Tiger, Hunting Leopard, Grizzly Bear, One White Polar Bear, Spotted Hyena, One California Lioness, Poonah Bear, Alpacca Kangaroo, Rocky Mountain Bear, Jackal from South Africa, Kangaroo from New Holland, a Colony of Apes, Monkeys, Babboons, Parrots, Cranes, Owls, &c., forming what is termed a HAPPY FAMILY.



During the exhibition, the visitor will have an opportunity of beholding the Real, Genuine, Original General

TOM THUMB!

The celebrated and world-renowned Man in Miniature, who is Twenty-Two years of age, *weighs only 25 Pounds, and is but 28 Inches High!*

EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

Separate and distinct from the Zoological and Tom Thumb Exhibitions, are the following brilliant CIRCUS PERFORMANCES, to which the visitors of the two former, all those who choose, may attend without additional charge. The Circus Troupe, it will be seen, contains some of the most prominent Riders, Vaulters, Gymnasts and Comic Talent in the country, and the entertainments given are NOVEL, DIVERSIFIED, and BRILLIANT, accompanied by a Magnificent Band of Music.

The performances will commence with the TWO AND FOUR HORSE REIN ACT, by Mr. S. P. STICKNEY.

SIGNOR FELIX CARLO, known in Europe and in the United States as the "Italian Trick Clown," with his talented Juvenile Artists, in a pleasing diversity of Grotesque Gymnastics, in which these admired performers stand pre-eminent.

MISS SALLY STICKNEY, the highly accomplished and youthful AMERICAN EQUESTRIAN, will perform her great Model Act of Female Equitation, without Saddle or Bridle.

Daring and skilful Feats of Balancing by MASTER CARLO, forming and Mounting a Pyramid of Glass Bottles, taking a Crystal Promenade upon Decanters, and firing Pistols while balanced upon his head on the neck of a bottle, at the top of the Pyramid.

Undaunted and Artistic Display of Juvenile Horsemanship, called YOUNG AMERICA, by Mast. R. STICKNEY.

BOBBY WILLIAMS, CLOWN.

GREAT MANEGE ACT, by MISS SALLY STICKNEY, and her noble and Beautifully Trained Horse GEM.

Superb Feats and Graces in POSTURING and GROUPING, by Signor Felix Carlo and Son.

MR. W. ARMSTRONG will exhibit his celebrated acts of SOMERSET and SCENE RIDING.

To conclude with a COMIC AFTERPIECE, by the CARLO FAMILY. 3w26

REMOVAL!

B. & M. M. SWAN have removed their stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY to the store occupied by C. F. SWAN, 2d door south of Bridge Street, for six weeks, when they will return to their old stand, which is undergoing repairs. 3w25

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, *AND EMBROIDERIES,*

Just received by MISS FISHER, No. 7 Union Block, Water Street, Augusta.
June 12, 1855. 4w25

Silks! Silks!

KILBURN & BARTON have just received a superior stock of black and colored silks, very new and choice styles, to which they particularly invite the attention of purchasers. 24 June 6, 1855.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE subscribers have taken the FILLEBROWN Store, at Readfield Corner, and have filled it with

West India Goods and Groceries,

Corn, Flour, &c., which will be sold as low as they can be bought in the country. WILLIAMS & TURNER.
Readfield, April 16, 1855. 3m17

A NEW AND IMPROVED
PATENT SCYTHE SNATH, MADE FROM WROUGHT IRON.

LIGHT, FIRM and DURABLE, and pronounced by very many who have used them for two seasons past, superior to any other Snath.

Manufactured only by LAMSON, GOODNOW & CO., (long known as makers of Lamson's Patent Wood Snath,) and for sale at their Warehouse, No. 7 Gould Street, N. Y., and by the Hardware and Agricultural Trade generally throughout the country. 3m18

KIMBALL & SON'S PATENT SNATHS and SCYTHES, by which the scythe may be hung in or out without rings or wedges. For sale by the dozen at the manufacturers' prices, by their agents, 26 JOHN MEANS & SON,
June, 1855. 4w26 Market Sqr.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of NORCROSS & HINCKLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all business relating to the late firm will be settled by E. D. NORCROSS.
E. D. NORCROSS,
H. HINCKLEY.
Augusta, May 18, 1855. 26

Lead and Oil.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand, at West end Kennebec Bridge, a large and fresh supply of pure ground LEAD, French ZINC, Florence White, and the various kinds of PAINTS, with a large stock of OILS, VARNISHES, JAPAN, TURPENTINE, &c. &c.
11 J. S. MANLEY.

YELLOW AND WHITE CORN.

1600 BUSHELS YELLOW FLAT CORN, of superior quality, from Norfolk, Virginia, now landing; also, 1000 bushels prime White Corn to arrive, for sale very low for cash, by ARNO A. BITTUES.
May 28, 1855. 23

Summer Dress Goods.

CHALLIES, Berages, Tissues, Poplins, De Lanes, Ginghams, Lawns, and superior Muslins, in neat and beautiful styles, just received at KILBURN & BARTON'S.
June 6, 1855. 6w24

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, all Skin or Muscular Diseases can be radically cured if this ointment be rubbed into the parts affected, as salt is forced into meat. No external diseases can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful medicines. Sold by J. S. MANLEY, West end Kennebec Bridge. 25

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING! C. F. AYER,

HAVING taken the old well known store, No. 5 Bridge's Block, formerly occupied by R. T. Bosworth, and more recently by PEAVY & BROTHER, would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Augusta and vicinity to his large and well selected stock of

Ready-made Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

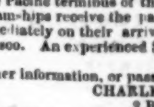
I shall keep constantly on hand Clothing of every description, and of the best material, and am confident that all those who may desire anything in my line, cannot be better satisfied than by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere. I am determined to sell, and will sell cheaper than any other establishment, Oak Hall not excepted. Don't forget the place. No. 5 Bridge's Block, north of the bridge. Sign of the "Big Pantaloons." Cutting done at short notice.
C. F. AYER.
Augusta, May, 1855. 3m20

NEW YORK & CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.

Reduction of Prices to Suit the Times. The Cheapest and Healthiest Route. Seven Hundred Miles Shorter than any other Route, and avoiding the deadly Panama Fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay.

THROUGH IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

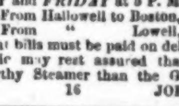
The Accessory Transit Company (of Nicaragua) Proprietors.



THE NORTHERN LIGHT, STAR OF THE WEST, PROMETHEUS, or DANIEL WEBSTER, all First Class Steamships, will leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month, connecting by the Nicaragua Transit Route, (having but twelve miles of land transportation, over a good macadamized road, in first class carriages,) with the Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, UNCLE SAM, CORTEZ, PACIFIC, and BROTHER JONATHAN, one of which will leave San Juan del Sur, the Pacific terminus of the Transit Route, where the Pacific Steamships receive the passengers at the Company's wharf immediately on their arrival, and proceed at once to San Francisco. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

For further information, or passage at reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, 2 Bowling Green, New York, Or to F. S. SAXTON, 81 Washington Street, Joy's Building, Boston. to-S.8*

STEAMER GOVERNOR.
DONOVAN, Master.
FOR BOSTON AND LOWELL.
FIRST TRIP TUESDAY, APRIL 17TH.



THE Fast, Elegant and Commodious STEAMER GOVERNOR, will leave Steamboat wharf, Hallowell, for Boston every *MONDAY* and *THURSDAY* at 2 30 P. M.

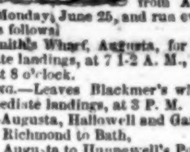
RETURNING.—Will leave Foster's Wharf, Boston, every *TUESDAY* and *FRIDAY* at 5 P. M.

FARES.—From Hallowell to Boston, $1.75
From " Lowell, 2.00

All freight bills must be paid on delivery of goods.

The public may rest assured that a more staunch, safe, and seaworthy Steamer than the Governor, never was on the route. 16 JOHN O. PAGE, Agent.

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.
AUGUSTA AND BATH DAILY LINE.



THE new Steamer TEAZER, CHAS. H. BECK, MASTER, will commence her regular trips for the season from Augusta to Hunnewell's Point, on Monday, June 25, and run every day, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Leave Smith's Wharf, Augusta, for Hunnewell's Point and intermediate landings, at 7 1-2 A. M., Hallowell at 7 3-4, and Gardiner at 8 o'clock.

RETURNING.—Leaves Blackmer's wharf, Bath, for Augusta and intermediate landings, at 3 P. M.

FARES.—Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to Bath, 25c.
Richmond to Bath, 20c.
Augusta to Hunnewell's Point, 50c.

Freight taken at reduced rates.

The OCEAN HOUSE will be opened on Monday, June 25, 1855. This House has been entirely rebuilt, greatly enlarged, and newly furnished with all the requisites of a *First Class Watering Place Hotel*. The advantages for comfort and pleasure are not surpassed by any House upon the sea shore. The proprietors are prepared to supply private parties, families, transient and permanent boarders with good and pleasant rooms, and with the best table the market affords. The facilities for fishing and gunning are excellent. Good boats and tackle will always be at command. A magnificent beach affords an excellent opportunity for promenade at almost all times of tide. The facilities for *Bathing* cannot be surpassed.

The House will be conducted by Mr. E. S. LOOMIS, and Mr. H. SCRUTON, (formerly of the Mansion House, Augusta.) They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give satisfaction to their guests.
June, 1855. 26

DR. POLLARD

GAVE notice last April that he should be ready the first of May to visit different places where he had been requested, but owing to the prevalence of the small pox in his immediate neighborhood, and himself and family being very sick with the varioloid, therefore has prevented him from fulfilling his engagements as he expected. He now offers his services in all cases of small pox and varioloid, and also for the following complaints:—Piles, Humors of all kinds, Kidney and Gravel difficulties, Palpitation of the heart, Rush of Blood to the Head, Coughs, Consumption, and all difficulties of the Lungs, which are in most cases brought on by inward inflammation from a Canker or Humor and repeated Colds. In the treatment of old Sores and disfigured faces, he has been very successful. Females may consult him confidentially upon all diseases to which they are liable. Dr. Pollard does not claim, as many have done, to cure all diseases. But from personal experience and many years practice upon the above complaints, has given him a very liberal share of patronage. He deals out his Medicines in regular courses according to circumstances, with full directions, and may be taken by patients without weakening or debilitating the constitution, therefore does not keep them from their usual domestic and business affairs.

Dr. Pollard has taken up his residence at Monmouth Centre, near the Depot, where he can accommodate patients with board and attendance on reasonable terms. Notice will be given next week of places where he intends to visit.
A. W. POLLARD,
Original Vegetable Physician.
Monmouth, June 25, 1855. 1w27

For the Dairy.

CHURNS, CYLINDER AND DASH, together with that justly celebrated, self-adjusting "World's Fair Churn," with which Butter can be churned, gathered, and salted without touching the hands to the Butter. Also, Cheese Tubs and Hoops, Pails, Butter Stamps and Moulds, and pure ground Rock Salt, for sale by JOHN McARTHUR,
Augusta, June 9, 1855. 25 No. 1 Market Sqr.

WHITCOMB'S remedy for Asthma, for sale at $1 per bottle, at the Apothecary Store of J. S. MANLEY.

THATCHER'S CHARCOAL AND ORRIS TOOTH SOAP, a beautiful article for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums, just received, and for sale by EBEN FULLER.

DICKMAN'S ARNICA COURT PLASTER, a superior article, water-proof, for sale by the dozen or single, by
25 EBEN FULLER.

CALIFORNIA AT HOME!

WE have TWENTY-FIVE of the most reliable MONEY-MAKING RECEIPTS of the day. From many of them persons are now making from $5 to $10 per day.

The whole will be sent by return mail to any person sending to us, post paid, 25 cents in silver or postage stamps.

We have also a large number of receipts, some of which were never before known; and from any of which $50 to $75 per month can be easily made. The whole, including the above, will be sent for 50 cents; or we will send these separately for 25 cents. Warranted no humbug.

Address, post paid, JOHNSON & SMITH, Unity, Me.
tf-26

DURHAM BULL.

THE subscriber gives notice to those who wish to improve their stock, that his Durham Short-horn Bull, Young Fairfax, will stand for the season at his farm in East Winthrop. He was sired by the Old Fairfax, owned by R. H. Green, Esq. Terms 50 cents, cash, at the time.
BENJ. F. CARR.
East Winthrop, May 7, 1855. 6w23

Haying Tools.

50 DOZ. Kimball & Son's Patent Snaths and Scythes;
10 doz. Waterville Cast Steel Scythes;
10 " Darling's do. do.;
20 " Patent Snaths;
100 Drag Rakes;
50 Revolving Rakes;
25 Delano's Independent Rakes;
25 Spring Tooth Horse Rakes;

Hand Rakes, Hay Forks, &c., all of which will be sold at wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices.
JOHN MEANS & SON, Market Square.
June, 1855. 4w26

BUTTER---CHEESE.

KENDAL'S Cylinder Churns;
Thermometer and Dash Churns;
Butter Workers and Paddles;
Butter Moulds and Stamps;
Cheese Presses and Hoops;
Cheese Tubs, Strainer Cloths, for sale low by
JOHN MEANS & SON, Market Sqr.
June, 1855. 3m26

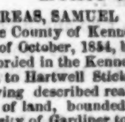
DRAG RAKES for sale by the dozen at the manufacturers' price by 4w26 JOHN MEANS & SON.

PATENT Horse Hoes, Improved Cultivators, Wheel Hoes, for weeding, Cast Steel Hoes, for sale by
June, 1855. 2w26 JOHN MEANS & SON.

Hams, &c.

SUGAR CURED HAMS, Dried Beef and Tongues in nice order, for sale by 26 JOHN McARTHUR.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

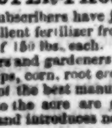


THE subscriber offers for sale the House now occupied by him, pleasantly situated on CROSBY PLACE. Also, the Furniture in the House. Terms liberal. ARNO A. BITTUES.
Augusta, June 21, 1855. 26

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, SAMUEL GOWELL, of West Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec, and State of Maine, on the 31st day of October, 1854, by his deed of mortgage of that date, recorded in the Kennebec Registry, book 185, page 173, conveyed to Hartwell Stickney, of Augusta, in said County, the following described real estate, to wit:—A certain tract or parcel of land, bounded on the north by the road leading from the city of Gardiner to the Horse Shoe Pond; east by Chas. Houghton's land; south by John Stevens' land; and west by land owned by Samuel Gowell, being the same conveyed by R. H. Gardiner to Sarah Clark, being thirty-two and one-eighth acres. The conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I hereby claim a foreclosure of the same.
HARTWELL STICKNEY.
Augusta, June 18, 1855. 26

MORGAN MESSENGER, OR EATON HORSE.



AS reports have been circulated that I have sold the celebrated "EATON HORSE," and that he has gone out of the State, I take this method of contradicting such report, and to inform the public that I still keep the Horse, and that he will stand during the season at my stable in Winthrop, on the usual terms.
Winthrop, June 1, 1855. 4w25 WM. BEALS.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of this excellent fertilizer from the manufactory of C. DeBURG, in bags of 150 lbs. each. The increasing use of this dressing by farmers and gardeners is evidence of its value. For grass, grain crops, corn, root crops, fruits, vines, and garden crops, it is one of the best manures that can be used. From 200 to 500 lbs. to the acre are sufficient for field crops—is easily applied, and introduces no weeds with it.
COLBURN & FAUGHT.
Augusta, June 4th, 1855. 24

PLOWS AND CART WHEELS.

THE subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale at his Iron Foundry and Work Shop, near the Depot, in Winthrop village, Superior PLOWS and CART WHEELS. He is also prepared to do any job work in the way of making or repairing Agricultural Tools, in iron or wood work, &c. &c.

Castings of any description made to order. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. E. W. KELLY.
Winthrop, April 16, 1855. 17

Cigars.

A LARGE assortment of choice brands of CIGARS for sale by WM. BLACK, Druggist,
4 Corner Water St. and Market Square.

The Muse.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

BABIE BELL.

The Poem of a Little Life that was but Three Aprils Long.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

Have you not heard the Poet tell
How came the dainty babie Bell,
Into this world of ours ?
The gates of Heaven were left ajar :
With folded hands and dreamy eyes
She wandered out of Paradise !
She saw this planet, like a star
Hung in the depths of purple even—
Its bridges, running to and fro,
O'er which the bright-winged seraphs go,
Bearing the holy Dead to Heaven !
She touched a bridge of flowers—those feet,
So light they did not bend the bells
Of the celestial asphodels !
They fell like dew upon the flowers !
And all the air grew strangely sweet !
And thus came dainty babie Bell
Into this world of ours !

She came and brought delicious May !
The swallows built beneath the eaves;
Like sunbeams in and out the leaves,
The robins went, the live-long day;
The lily swung its noiseless bell,
And o'er the porch the trembling vine
Seemed bursting with its veins of wine !—
O, earth was full of pleasant smell,
When came the dainty babie Bell
Into this world of ours !

O babie, dainty babie Bell !
How fair she grew from day to day !
What woman nature filled her eyes,
What poetry within them lay !
Those deep tender twilight eyes,
So full of meaning pure, and bright
As if she yet stood in the light
Of those oped gates of Pardise !
And we loved babie more and more :
O never in our hearts before
Such holy love was born
We felt we had a link between
This real world and that unseen—
The land of deathless morn !
For love of her whom God led forth—
The mother's being ceased on earth
When babie came from Paradise !—
For love of him who smote our lives,
And woke the chords of joy and pain,
We said, Sweet Christ !—our hearts bent down
Like violets after rain !

And now the orchards which were once
All white and rosy in their bloom—
Filling the crystal heart of air
With gentle pulses of perfume,—
Were thick with yellow juicy fruit;
The plums were globes of honey rare,
And soft-cheeked peaches blush'd and fell !
The grapes were purpling in the grange;
And Time wrought just as rich a change
In little babie Bell !
Her *petite* form more perfect grew,
And in her features we could trace,
In softened curves, her mother's face :
Her angel nature ripened too,
We thought her lovely when she came,
But she was holy, saintly now.
Around her pale and lofty brow
We thought we saw a ring of flame !

Sometimes she said a few strange words
Whose meanings lay beyond our reach;
God's hand had taken away the seal
Which held the portals of her speech !
She never was a child to us;
We never held her being's key !
We could not teach her holy things:
She was Christ's self in purity !

It came upon us by degrees;
We saw its shadow ere it fell.
The knowledge that our God had sent
His messenger for babie Bell !
We shuddered with unlanguaged pain,
And all our thoughts ran into tears;
And all our hopes were changed to fears—
The sunshine into dismal rain !
Aloud we cried in our belief :—
"O, smite us gently, gently, God !
Teach us to bend and kiss the rod,
And perfect grow thro' grief !"
Ah, how we loved her, God can tell;
Her little heart was cased in ours—
They're broken caskets—babie Bell !

At last he came, the messenger,
The messenger from unseen lands:
And what did dainty babie Bell ?
She only crossed her little hands !
She only looked more meek and fair !
We parted back her silken hair;
We laid some buds upon her brow—
Death's bride arrayed in flowers !
And thus went dainty babie Bell
Out of this world of ours !

The Story-Teller.

From the Ohio Farmer.

HOMELY HANDS;
OR, JUDGING FROM APPEARANCES.

BY JEUNE.

[CONCLUDED.]

I had no proof that Susan loved me; her compassionate nature would have dictated all the kindness I had received; but she had pitied—she did not despise me; and this certainty, with the sweet consciousness of returning health, raised my spirits to their usual level of youth and hope.

A few days after this—what shall I call it? reversing of my life, Mr. Kendall came home from the village, with the news that Miss Denyar had returned, and would re-open her school for young ladies, on the first of September.

"Oh! I should delight to go to school there again," cried Cora, with enthusiasm; "I shall go, dear Papa!"

"Why, I was thinking," he said, "as you have been so much already, and Susan never's had a chance at schooling, since she was a little girl; *she* ought to go now, and you take her place and help your mother."

"La, suz! Cora couldn't do anything to help me; she ain't strong enough. It would make her sick, to take hold of the heft of the work," said Mrs. Kendall.

"Then we must hire a girl; for Susan shall go to school, that's fixed, if she want's to; hey, Susy!"

"I do want to, *very much*, Father;" and the gratified look which lighted her sweet, earnest face, showed, more than words, the interest she felt. But her mother was not satisfied.

"If Susan was a rich man's daughter, and going into company all her life, it might be worth while; but as 'tis, it does seem a waste of time to be hunting up stones, and weeds, and flowers, and learning hard names for them; besides, if Susan learns all the high-flown things Miss Denyar teaches, she wouldn't be a bit different. You'd never know by her ways, she knew anything more than common folks."

"But edication's a great thing, wife, we that never had much can't jedge about it."

"I know," she replied, "folks are thought more on for being edicated, and I'd be glad Susan should have her way, if 'twern't for the work. Now Cora could be spared just as well as not, and she has a natural turn that way too."

"As for the work," answered Mr. K., "you shall have plenty of help, so Susy, see that you are all ready to go by September."

Mrs. K. evidently had her own thoughts with regard to help, but she did not express them, and the subject seemed settled.

"Well, Susan, I should think you ment to do up the family's sewing for at least ten years to come," said Cora, one sultry day, about three weeks after the conversation last recorded, as she leaned back in her rocking chair, and surveyed the pile of shirts her sister was cutting out. "Papa won't want any shirts till next summer, if he does then—and the piles of towels, sheets and pillow slips—Susan," added the lively girl, suddenly interrupting herself, "a thought has struck me. Are you going to perpetrate matrimony, and housekeeping immediately?"

"Not exactly," was the laughing answer; "but I make these things because I've nothing else to do now."

"Why, then, I'd treat myself to a little leisure; what's become of your penchant for hermit walks? You haven't been to the pine woods for near a month."

"It's too warm to-day, I should be melted before I reached them."

"Nevertheless, the work stopped, while she cast one long look at the cool depths and shadows of that magnificent forest, which I had watched yearningly through many a sultry noon.

"Well, you might read the last Harper, that story of Lettice Arnold, which interested you so much, is concluded. I should like to take it over to Lou Herrick, after tea."

"Never mind me, I don't care about reading this number; she will have time to finish before I shall want it."

And thus it was for weeks. Susan redoubled her usual industry, hardly allowing herself time to eat. I began to feel professionally anxious about her health, as early and late she plied the swift needle, or flitted about her household task, often with playful force driving her industrious mother from the kitchen; but her eyes grew brighter, her rose checks fresher, and her step more elastic than ever. Ah! there was a power which I had not taken into my estimate of the forces of nature—enthusiasm, which none would expect under that calm demeanor; the pleasure with which she looked forward to the opportunity for study and improvement, made heavy labor light to her. It seemed as if the utmost hope of her life was about to be realized, and she thought nothing too hard to do for those who might suffer inconvenience from her approaching absence.

"I saw Beeman to-day," said Mr. Kendall, at tea, "and he says he'll have a gang of hands here to cover my new barn, by the 29th. I told him I couldn't have the frame exposed to the weather any longer; when that's done, I want the east barn shingled over, and other little jobs 'tended to, so we shall have carpenters here almost all the fall,"

Mrs. Kendall sighed heavily; she was not strong, and, moreover, had a special headache that day. Susan looked at her with tender concern.

"If Susan wasn't going away, 'twould be different, but I don't see how I can possibly get along and do the work for them."

"Why Susan ain't the only person in the world that can wash dishes and cook. I'll get you a girl before they come. Miss Herrick says we can hire Mitty Dingwell, that helped there while she was sick. I'll go and bespeak her tomorrow."

"Mitty Dingwell indeed! I wouldn't have her round the house for her weight in gold. I don't see how Miss Herrick could ever put up with her dirty ways. Why, I saw her with my own eyes washing the candlesticks with the dishes!

Thus with unwonted energy spake Mrs. Kendall, who was a pink, I had almost said "thorn," of neatness in her domestic affairs. "I made up my mind, when Irish Norah was here, that I never would have another hired girl in my house, nor I won't, so long as I can put one foot before the other. I can drag through the work some way or other," she added with a weary sigh.

"That you shall not, mother; I'll stay at home," cried Susan, who had several times opened her mouth to speak, during the last few moments.

"No, you needn't, Susan, I wouldn't have you give up the school when you've been reckoning so much on it, though I don't know as hard study *is* anything to be reckoned on."

"That's nothing, mother, I shall be happier at home, after all, perhaps, you know I never was away, and I might get very homesick, and wretched, staying among strangers four months."

"Let your mother do the work alone if she will have it so, you needn't stay at home," said Mr. Kendall, moved much beyond his wont."

"Dear father, I'd *rather* stay," she answered. in a low, constrained tone, with her hand upon the door, through which she immediately passed—could none of them guess why?

"I wish you warn't so particular, wife, it's a pity Susan has to give up everything she likes."

"I don't think Susan cares so very much about it," remarked Cora, indifferently.

"You heard her say she'd *rather* stay?" said the mother.

And so the sacrifice was accepted, without a word of thanks, without the slightest appreciation of the generous deception which concealed her bitter disappointment. Thus ended her weeks of hopeful, unnoticed toil! Dear girl! how my heart yearned to follow her, to sympathize with her, to tell her that I understood it all, how noble and disinterested, how angel kind she was. I watched, impatiently for her re-appearance in the morning. How could they help noticing through her assumed cheerfulness, the shadow in her eyes, and the tone in her voice, which told so touchingly of secret tears. She had sacrificed, not her pleasure or ease, but her mind—the opportunity of mental development—to serve those she loved. Were they worthy of it? Did they deserve that such wealth of devotion should be poured out for them, the unappreciative, who seemed wholly unconscious that they had received any favor, who returned for her rich love not even a caress?

* * * * *

She and her father sat in the front room with me, and I had been saying that I was so nearly recovered, that I should soon cease to tax the hospitality and kindness for which I never could feel sufficiently grateful; and he had replied, in his kind, hearty way, that they should be really lonesome, it would seem like missing one of the family to have me gone, yet he was heartily glad that I was "picking up," so well. Susan leaned lower over her work, and was silent.

"What do you say, Susy? ain't you glad the doctor is so near well!" said her father, turning toward her suddenly. She seemed startled, made an effort to speak, but burst into tears, and hurried from the room.

"It seems like she was sorry you ever got well," he said, but his honest face belied his jesting words, as he looked anxiously after his child, and then with earnest, almost stern scrutiny, searched my countenance, to see what effect her emotion had upon me.

Thus adjured, I told him all, and asked permission to woo his daughter, when I should be able to provide a home for her.

"I'm glad you like her, I'm heartily glad on't," he said, "there's nobody I'd rather have for a son-in-law; I made up my mind about you, Dr. Jeune, long enough afore I knew who you was. Last spring, when I was a teamin' on it to town, I used to pass through the village middlin' early, and when I always saw you at work afore sunrise, (though you was only raisin' useless posies,) I said to myself that you was a right smart industrious chap, and bound to make a livin'; that's why I warn't afraid to trust Susy to you, though she's such a young thing, not eighteen till Christmas. You spoke about waiting; but business comes slow to a doctor; and if you set so much by her, it'll be lonesome waiting, and lonesome for her too, poor girl! for I reckon she loves you already."

"Indeed, I begin to hope so; but I cannot ask her to leave a happy home, while I have none at all to offer her."

"We'll talk about that," he answered.—"While you're single, you have to pay for your board, and pretty high, too, as prices are going. You pay office rent, keep your horse at the livery stable, and hire all your washing, making and mending done. Now if you had a little place just big enough to pasture your horse, and may be a cow, and a house with your office in one of the front rooms, you'd find it wouldn't take so much money for two, as it does now for one."

"But, dear friend, you forget, I haven't the little place; would to heaven I had."

"I was agoing to say, if you hadn't stopped me, that if you liked the plan, I'd give Susan such a place as that, and let her get married right straight off, if she wants to. I can't give her no other privilege as I see. She's always worked hard every minnit', and always'll have to, while she stays at home." I caught his two rough, honest hands in mine, and pressed them, in gratitude, but for a moment words failed me—then the full tide of my joy received a check, a pretty effectual check too, in the thought, that possibly, she might not "want to." "O you needn't be concerned; unless I'm greatly mistaken in the girl, she'd give her life for you now; but you must settle that matter with her yourself," said my kind and encouraging friend.

The next day was Sunday. I could already walk about a little, and was to leave on Monday. The family went to church, except Susan, who volunteered to stay, and prepare tea, against their return.

"Now I must decide my fate to-day," thought I, with some trepidation, as they drove from the door; but she handed me the last papers, and then absorbed herself so completely in a book, that I did not like to interrupt her. I read and re-read the advertisements, which somehow I couldn't very clearly understand; in fact, one column lasted me all the morning, and a part of the afternoon, while the dear cause of all this distraction sat quietly on the lounge before me; and though her eyes sometimes wandered sadly from the page, they never wandered towards me, and she would, after a moment, return resolutely to her reading again.

"An incorrigibly vulgar hand, isn't it—so different from Cora's?" she said, quietly, as if uttering my thoughts, as she looked up with an arch smile. In truth, my eyes had been fixed upon her hand, but without seeing it, for I was turning over in my brain, for the thousandth time, what I should say, and how I should say it.

"And why is it vulgar? In the service of love, it has received marks more honorable than a warrior's scars; but every one is a proof of the unselfish devotion of your heart. O, Susie, I should be more proud to win this faithful hand, than the fairest fingers ever nursed by selfish idleness—may I not hope some time to call it mine!"

"Oh! why do you talk so to me? Indeed, you forget yourself," she said, springing up, with a look of mingled astonishment and reproach. "Poor Cora! have you been trifling with her?"

"Cora does not love me. I have never sought for any heart but your's—if I must despair of gaining that—O, it will be hard to live!" I ended, passionately; while a sudden conviction that all was lost, seemed to stab me with its deathly chill. My paleness put the dear girl's reserve all to flight.

"I love you now, *indeed I love you!*" she said, changing her first tone of simple earnestness to one so sweet and fervent, that it seemed to her thrilled listener like the very utterance of a soul. Then, the thought of what she had said, overwhelming her with sweet confusion, she would have hurried away, but I caught her in my arms, and pressed a fond first kiss upon the sweet lips which had given me more than life. Then I told her what pain I had suffered, from her avoidance; and the many little ways in which she had seemed to show indifference towards me. And she said—I shall never forget with what mingled confidence and timidity, what flitting blushes, and smiles, and tears—that she had tried not to think too much of me, ever since we first met; had tried to rejoice in Cora's happiness, for she had not once thought it possible that she herself could be preferred; that sometimes, when she had heard me speak disparagingly of mere beauty, she had thought she might have been the one beloved, had she been educated as well as Cora. In this dear confidence, the time flew by, till Susie thought of the church-goers, and tea.

When I saw her graceful form swallowed up by that everlasting kitchen, so exactly as it had always been before, the sunshine seemed to vanish with her, and I feared my happiness had all been a dream, till she returned through the room, on some household errand, and her eyes, stealing timidly to mine, and gathering confidence from what they read there, blessed me with one of those looks—how shall I describe them?—mere words can give no idea of their sweetness, to one who has never felt it—who has never been beloved—looks that come with the confidence of petted children, nestling to the heart, where they are sure of welcome—looks that brighten with their love, every day of my life, now, and which memory hoards, to cheer lonely rides, and midnight watches.

Mrs. Kendall's consent to our marriage, was granted more readily than I had anticipated. A professional man, however penniless, she considered a brilliant match, and was proud that her daughter had made such a conquest, though he evidently wondered that it had not been Cora.

It took many vivid representations of the loneliness to which I must return, to win Susie's consent to our immediate marriage. Indeed, I think it was at last owing to the fact, that a widowed sister of her father's, having been invited to make her home with him, proved to be very capable, and industrious, and therefore of great assistance to Mrs. Kendall.

What Cora thought of it, I never knew; she busied herself in getting up a wedding party unprecedented in that place, at which she shone pre-eminent; but I know that my gentle bride received more homage, from one heart, than mere beauty and superficial grace ever elicited from crowds.

We were immediately established in the little home, at the village, which Mr. Kendall's generosity had provided; a home which its presiding angel made more truly such than the proudest palace could have been, without such a spirit. There was not a particle of distrust in Susie's nature; and the assurance of being loved and understood, dissipated that cold reserve which had made her character seem so apathetic at first. To me, she expressed herself with all the confidence and freedom of thinking aloud; and I was surprised at the depth of her feelings, the truth and freshness of her thoughts, on subjects which her former silence, when they were discussed, led me to suppose she took no interest in. It was a pleasure to explain anything to her; she seemed to listen with such intelligent interest, to comprehend so readily. But once, when I had been illustrating, at some length, an allusion which puzzled her, she sank into a very brown study.

"Susie,"—and I sat down beside her,—"the room is changed with your changed face; even the fire-light seems a very different thing; what can make you so serious, love!"

She laid her head on my shoulder, and fairly burst into tears.

"I am thinking you will soon get tired of my ignorance; I cannot understand you, or be a companion for you, as I want to, and then—though I know you *mean* to always love me, dear, faithful Jeune, I don't see how you can help wishing you had married another woman."

"There is not a woman in the wide world, wiser than my darling wife, in that which most concerns our happiness; and that wisdom I can never cease to love, to reverence while I live; yet, if you would like to study—I believe you would like it—why cannot you go to school? Miss Denyar's first term has not been commenced a week yet, and she told me yesterday, that our house-work was so little, you wished I would find you something to do; and since you have finished all the sewing, I shall want none for a long time; there don't seem to be any thing else to set my industrious little wife about. Come, let me wipe away those tears, and tell me what you think of it—won't you like to go!"

"Oh no, I cannot think of it; for what would you do for dinner, when I was at school! If you will show me about it, I should like to study at home."

"You would find that very dull, love; the order and emulation of school, makes the labor of acquirement much less. I will look over the lessons with you in the evening. I want to refresh my knowledge of those half-forgotten studies; and we can recite to each other, till you outdo all the other young ladies in school. As for dinner, we can eat bread and milk, and some of that excellent fruit, which grows in the garden. I should like that better than to have you sweltering over a stove, to get so many hot meals every day. It would be healthier for us, too; you don't know how I have longed for such simple food, at greasy boarding houses, where a profusion of unwholesome dainties took the place of fresh fruit and good bread.

Susie finally consented to try the school for a week, though she still seemed afraid that I should suffer in some way; but the house-keeping went on as smoothly as usual. She knew so thoroughly well how to do everything in the quickest, and best manner, that it seemed to take very little of her time. We had warm suppers, instead of dinners, and the washing was done on Saturday, conclusively disproving the old adage about slovens washing on that day.

She became much interested in her school, and studies, and I soon grew quite proud of the position she held among classmates, many of them older than herself. No one could be more pleased about all this than her father, who, asserting that it was his business to educate his daughters, insisted on paying her tuition, which was quite an assistance to us, just then.

Three years have passed, since then—three short, sunny years. Susan has not been at school all the time. One term she devoted to entertaining an old aunt, my only relative, whom she had persuaded to leave her lonely home, and visit us. At another time, she nursed me through a contagious fever, and stayed from school six months afterwards, for fear I should come in tired or sick, and need her care, when she was away.

She has lately discovered an old thesis of mine, written to prove that no one should enter upon the duties of matrimony, before the age of twenty-five, which she says gives her plenty of time for a good education, before her matrimonial duties begin; but I cannot imagine how those duties can be more faithfully performed, than they are now.

Her cultivated voice equals Cora's in the village choir, and far out-warbles it at home. Her vivacity, the natural overflow of a happy, innocent heart, astonishes those who knew her silent unappreciated girlhood, and her manner has gradually acquired that indescribable grace, the rarest charm of the belle, or coquette, which I believe springs more directly from the certainty of pleasing, the consciousness of being admired, than is generally imagined. Her beauty, now that it is tastefully clad, is loudly acknowledged by those who could not see it before, though she is scrupulously careful not to out-dress Cora. Dear father Kendall loves to spend a few hours with "Susy," in our sunny sitting-room, whenever he comes to the village, and her visits home, are gladly welcomed by her mother, and Cora, who seem to think that she is doing very well, considering that it was only Susan. "Only Susan!" the light of a happy home, the life of our village society, and more than light, or life to one worshipping heart—my priceless wife is growing up to noble and intelligent womanhood.

I meant to have noticed before ending these reminiscences, whether "those hands" had grown any prettier, but she is off, this moment to school; it was but now I felt their light touch, her stolen kiss, [taken without an equivalent,] is yet warm upon my forehead; but she has reached the gate, and joined a merry group of school companions; perhaps it is as well; how could I be a disinterested judge of hands that bestow on me so many unbought favors, so many a loved caress.

Last night, when I had reached the last page of my newspaper, pen, ink, and ledger, were brought from the office, and placed noiselessly beside me, as usual; a silent nod was the only acknowledgement for the delicate attention, so grateful to my tired frame, [I have plenty of practice now.] Susie was about to resume her pencil, but she paused, and laying her hands upon my shoulders, looked archly into my eyes, and said: "Do you know Dr. Jeune, that you are a most remarkable man?" "I know a certain visionary young lady, who thinks so," was the answer. "Ah! but I know so; when Aunt Rachael was here, two years ago, she told me I was spoiling you, that everything depended on a young wife's beginning right; that if I did not stop waiting on my husband now, in a year or two, when—when I had more cares, he would expect the same attention as a right, and think himself neglected, if I did not slave myself to wait on him; not that he would mean to be selfish, but would get so used to it, as to forget that it was a favor, unless he was a very remarkable man—a very great exception to mankind in general. I told her that it might be so, it was very natural, certainly, but my husband was so unselfish, and good at heart, that he deserved to be waited on all his life, if he did forget to notice it by and by; yet just now when I brought your ledger, you bowed as kindly, and your dear eyes said 'thank you Susie,' as plainly as ever," and tears of tenderness filled her own.

"My darling! I pray to God, that the influence of long use, and habit, may never betray me into expecting, as a matter of course, or accepting unthankfully, the angel-service of love."

Sabbath Reading.

CHRIST'S COMPASSION.

MATT. IX. 35-38.

He saw them tasked with heavy burthens all,
Bowed down and weary 'neath the heavy load,
With none their faltering footsteps home to call,
Or point them out the straight and narrow road;
His spirits bore their burthens as his own;
He healed the sick, restored the sightless eyes;
He heard the mourner for a loved one moan,
And bade the dead from out the grave arise.
Truly on him the spirit did descend;
For he by works divine its influence proved;
Of all our race Consoler, Guide and Friend,
By heavenly Love, divine Compassion moved;
O, that his spirit might on us abide,
And flow in healing streams on every side!

From the Presbyterian.

THAT LAND.

[FROM THE GERMAN OF UHLAND.]

There is a land where beauty will not fade,
Nor sorrow dim the eye;
Where true hearts will not shrink nor be dismayed,
And love will never die.
Tell me,—I fain would go,
For I am burdened with a heavy woe;
The beautiful have left me all alone;
The true, the tender from my path have gone;
And I am weak, and fainting with despair;
Where is it ? Tell me where !

Friend, thou must trust in Him who trod before
The desolate paths of life;
Must bear in meekness, as he meekly bore,
Sorrow, and toil, and strife.
Think how the Son of God
These thorny paths has trod,
Think how he longed to go,
Yet tarried out for thee the appointed woe;
Think of his loneliness in places dim,
When no man comforted nor cared for him;
Think how he prayed, unaided and alone,
In that dread agony, "Thy will be done;"
Friend, do not thou despair;
Christ, in his heaven of heavens will hear thy prayer.

THE GREATNESS OF LITTLE THINGS.

In Lieut. Maury's recent work on the Physical Geography of the Sea, he gives the result of microscopic examinations of some shells drawn up from the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, where it is more than two miles in depth. These shells are so minute that to the naked eye they appear like common dust or clay, although not a grain of sand is among them; and yet are so preserved that their most delicate edges are perfect. It would require a larger grave to hold all the small insects of the world than all the elephants. The smallest insects of the ocean, not the largest, are the most important occupants, and the microscopic shell fish create more important changes than the whales.

It has been the great error of historians, statesmen, and politicians, to lose sight of this truth. They look entirely at the whales, *the big fish*, and seem to consider these as the monarchs of the deep sea of politics, and they alone have a right to swim there. If the French Emperor flounders, or the Russian Autocrat turns over on his side and dies, each contortion is truly chronicled. But in the mean time, what do we hear of the progress of the people, the industrious classes, *the small fish?* They are the true monarchs of this great and wide sea of politics after all. They form the strata by which the geologist of history will hereafter mark the progress of this age, and classify all its products, and upon the basis of which all future society will develop itself. Take care of the poor, and the rich will take care of themselves. Educate the masses, and there will arise from the number a sufficiently large class to generalize their ideas, and carry out their principles. Reform the people, make them temperate, truthful and virtuous, for they give tone and temper to the age and to the country, determining the character of its leaders, far more than the leaders that of the masses.

And so in individual life and character. It is little things that make and unmake us all. There are thousands of young men of genius and enterprise at this moment, who dream of fame and distinction, and who, if it only required some great act of daring or sacrifice within the scope of human possibility to become distinguished, would be heroes; but because true eminence is only to be attained by a persevering application in a number of daily virtues, are constantly at war with the whole scheme of things, and esteem it a very badly governed world in which they find no higher place.

It is a man's habit of dress, demeanor and conversation, that make or unmake friends, on which his success and happiness in life depend. It is on a man's little habits of eating and drinking, or loitering over trifles, or knowing how to brush them aside, that his character of idleness or industry, and the occupation of the largest part of time depend. It is the way in which a man takes care of the pennies in his pecuniary transactions, that determines whether he will ever take care of pounds.

Little habits drive nails into our coffins. They more than make up by their number, what they seem to lack in individual importance. They are the true seeds of character. We might as well plant acorns, and not expect them to grow, as cherish small vices and not calculate on their increase; or as reasonably hope to see the firm and noble oak where no acorns were ever planted, as true greatness and success in life, where the seedlings of a thousand little habits of industry and virtue had not been first carefully cherished.

In a word, character is the sum of little things, rather than great ones. The true estimate of an individual is not ascertained by his accidental or occasional achievements, but his everyday habits. A nation's character is not determined by its famous men, but by the habits of its masses, and the character of the age by the vices or virtues that were so inherent as to be unnoticed. [Phila.-Ledger.

CHILDHOOD'S FAITH. To the child, every thing is more real than to the man. But his timidity is equal to his audacity. Jack the Giant Killer assaults his nurse, but is afraid to go to bed in the dark. Audacity carries the day. It is because of their faith in every thing, that children are at once so audacious and so timid. Thus, tenderness in criticism comes with years. The youth, fresh from his books, says, "Be good!" but the wiser elder says, "Be as good as you can." This is the splendid secret of youth, and the key to its career. Flouting experience, it says, "What is History to me, or I to History?" It goes out confidingly with Love, Beauty, and Power. After a little, it says to Love, "What great hands you have!" who answers, "To hold the better;" to Beauty, "What great eyes you have!" who answers, "To see the better;" to Power, "What a great mouth!" who answers, "To swallow you up." In individuals, this passes away, but in a State it is hereditary. [Curtis.

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